MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 JUNE 1981

Libya

In a speech at 'Uqbah ibn Nafi Airbase to mark the anniversary of the evacuation of U.S. bases in Libya, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi asserted that Libya will not be affected, even for one moment, by frivolous U.S. propaganda. In his lengthy speech, carried live by Tripoli radio, Al-Qadhdhafi charged that the United States is leading a frenzied anti-Libyan campaign because it still resents the heavy losses it incurred as a result of Libya's 1 September revolution. He said the United States is mobilizing NATO, West Europe and states in Africa and Asia against Libya.

Turning to the recent Israeli attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Al-Qadhdhafi labeled the U.S. decision to suspend aircraft deliveries to Israel as "feeblemindedness," adding that the United States will regret its support for Israel when it is too late. Describing the attack as an insult, a defeat for the Arabs and a disgrace, he said the incident is likely to impress on Iraq that it was wrong to turn its back on its real enemy and fight Iran, because fighting the Iranian revolution is in the interest of the Israelis and the Americans. Referring to Israel's declaration that it will not allow the Arab nation to enter the nuclear age, Al-Qadhdhafi claimed that Israel has decided to prevent the Arab nation from making progress by using the atom, even for peaceful purposes. He said the Israeli nuclear reactor in Dimona must be the focus of current Arab action and must be destroyed by force, claiming that the Israelis have made such action legitimate and given the Arabs the right to destroy it. Al-Qadhdhafi also called on the Saudi leadership to explain why Saudi Arabia's early warning aircraft had not detected the Israeli squadron during its mission.

Al-Qadhdhafi revealed he has asked PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to go to Rabat, Riyadh, Baghdad and Tehran to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war. He said that the United States is making daily gains as a result of the reduction of Saudi oil prices and that U.S. companies make $10 billion profit from Saudi oil. He also warned that the Arab nation should prepare to live without oil if it endangers the independence of the homeland.

Afghanistan

According to Kabul radio, the Revolutionary Council, meeting in extraordinary session under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, appointed new members and elected Nur Ahmad Mur and 'Abdorrashid Arian as vice chairmen of the council. According to the radio, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand was also appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers. The radio said the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee plenum approved the election of three new members and two new candidate members of the Politburo as well as new central committee secretaries.

Iran

Tehran radio reported that at a press conference held by the commanders of the armed forces, Acting Commander in Chief Valiollah Fallahi said changes in the hierarchy of the armed forces must not affect its administration, and he promised to continue to fight against aggression and to defend the homeland. He said that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni told a meeting of the armed forces commanders that they need not worry as long as they are aligned with Islam and the Constitution. According to Fallahi, Khomeyni asserted that the unity of all the combat forces must be given priority and that individual units must coordinate so as to maintain Iran's territorial integrity.

Arab League Meeting

INA reported that the Arab League Council, meeting in Baghdad, issued a final statement condemning the Israeli attack against Iraq's nuclear facility and asserting that the Israeli action could not have taken place without U.S. support. The statement, carried textually by INA, stressed the right of all countries to establis programs for technological and nuclear development for peaceful purposes and called for the imposition of compulsory sanctions against Israel. It also called on Iraq and Iran to respond immediately to mediation efforts to end the war and appealed to all states, headed by the United States, to work seriously to end Israeli aggression and U.S. aid to Israel. The statement also said a ministerial committee consisting of Kuwaiti and Algerian representatives and the Arab League secretary general will represent the Arab League Council at the UN Security Council session on the Israeli attack and affirmed Arab League support for Iraq's call for a meeting of the Nonaligned Movement and Islamic Conference Organization.

Israel

Secret Nuclear Installation--According to Israeli media, Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that in their attack against Iraq's nuclear plant, Israeli Air Force planes destroyed a secret underground installation in which Iraq planned to produce atomic bombs beyond the scrutiny of the International Atonic Energy Agency. The Jerusalem POST reported Begin as saying that Israel had known about the underground installation for some time and had informed various international bodies about it.

Suspension of F-16 deliveries--An announcement by the Foreign Ministry spokesman, reported by Israeli media, said Israel "very much regrets" the U.S. decision to suspend deliveries of aircraft to Israel and considers it injust. Israel acted only in self-defense and only after it had exhausted diplomatic efforts, the announcement declared. According to Jerusalem radio, the Israeli ambassador to the United States, Efrayim 'Evron, submitted a protest to Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger regarding the decision to suspend the aircraft deliveries.

Syria

In an interview with London ITV, President Hafiz al-Asad said Syrian authorities will receive U.S. special envoy Philip Habib if he wishes to come to Syria. In the interview, broadcast textually by Damascus radio, Al-Asad said the Syrian force in Lebanon is stationed there in accordance with a decision of the Arab states and with the approval and at the request of the Lebanese authorities. Questioned on Syria's reaction should Israel attack and destroy any of the missile batteries in the Al-Biqa' valley, Al-Asad responded that at the very least Syria would destroy as many Israeli aircraft and ground forces as they do Syrian missiles, if not more. Al-Asad said Israel follows an unprecedented security policy based on repeated attacks against neighboring countries, imposition of its conditions on its neighbors and continued expansion. It is trying to prevent the Arab forces deployed in Lebanon from possessing even defensive weapons, he added. He asserted that Syria does not plan to launch a war against Israel via Lebanon but that if Israel wants to enflame the situation in Lebanon and attack Syria, then Syria will have no option but to fight.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MATERIALS ON ARAB MINISTERS MEETING IN BAGHDAD

Arrival Statements

JN111120 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA)--The Arab foreign ministers who arrived in Baghdad today have made statements to INA stressing their solidarity with Iraq in confronting the Zionist aggression. They denounced and condemned the aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations.

Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf called for unifying ranks in the face of the Zionist threat to the Arab existence. He reiterated that the Zionist aggression against Iraq is new evidence that the Zionist entity regards any progress and development in any Arab state as a threat to it.

The Bahraini foreign minister described the Arab foreign ministers meeting as an important Arab gathering in reply to the oppressive Zionist onslaught which confirms Zionist rancor against the Arab nation. He asserted that the Arab ministers will adopt appropriate measures to deter the Zionist acts. He reiterated Bahrain's denounciation of the Zionist aggression, adding that this aggression constitutes a violation of international law and the UN Charter and a defiance of civilization and mankind.

'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, said upon arrival in Baghdad that he is carrying the greetings of the Libyan people and government to the government and people of Iraq. He asserted Libya's readiness to support Iraq with all its resources to confront the Zionist aggression. He added: Iraq's technological progress belongs to the Arab nation, and consequently the treacherous Zionist attack on Iraq is an attack on the Arabs. The Libyan official urged the Arab foreign ministers meeting in Baghdad today to adopt resolutions communsurate with the level of the Zionist definance.

Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal said that the abominable operation committed by the Zionist entity against Iraq clearly confirms to world public opinion the real face of criminal Zionism.

Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar' called on the Arabs to adopt resolutions to confront the Zionist challenges to the entire Arab people.

Mohamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, asserted Morocco's support for Iraq in confronting the Zionist plots. He expressed hope that the Arab Zionist aggression and provocations will work out a strong unified stand in reply to the Zionist aggression and provocations.

Meeting begins

JN111301 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1258 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA)--The emergency meeting of the Arab League Council at the foreign ministers level began here a short while ago. The ministers will study the dimensions of the treacherous Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations last Sunday, and the deterrent measures that should be adopted to stop Zionist attacks on the Arab nation.

The meeting is being held at Iraq's request.

The following are participating in the foreign ministers meeting. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti foreign minister and chairman of the current Arab League session; Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah; M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation; Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim; YAR Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr; PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad; Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi; Faruq ash-Shar', Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs; 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, Libyan secretary of People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison; Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department; Algerian Information and Culture Minister Boualem Bessaiah; Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs; Mohamed Djama Elabe, Djibouti minister of national education, youth and sports; Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs; Yusuf al-'Alawi, Omani Foreign Ministry under secretary; Mohamed

Ould Sidi, Mauritanian deputy foreign minsiters; Husayn 'Abdallah, Lebanese ambassador to Tunisia and head of the Lebanese delegation to the meeting; and At-Tayyib al-Hayyani, Tunisian permanent representative at the Arab League. The Sudanese and Somali delegations are headed by their ambassadors in Baghdad. The meetings are also attended by Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general.

The emergency meeting was opened by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, chairman of the current session of the Arab League Council, who said that this meeting comes at a time of extremely sensitive and grave circumstances on the level of the Arab nation. He added that striking the Iraqi nuclear installations is a new defiance of and threat to the Arab will. It also involves serious dimensions aimed against our Arab nation's interests, he said. He stressed that the tyrannical Zionist aggression makes it incumbent upon the Arab foreign ministers to undertake serious and quick work in order to guarantee joint Arab action. He expressed his conviction that the meeting will seriously seek to reach decisions proportionate with the importance of the event for which the emergency meeting is being held.

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi also spoke and said: The Zionist enemy's criminal deed is unprecedented. He stressed that the sole objectives of the Iraqi nuclear installations are peaceful. This fact has been confirmed by the French Government, with those cooperation the Iraqi center was established. Furthermore, the center is being monitored by the International Atmoic Energy Agency. He warned against the gravity of the Zionist security theory, saying that the entire Arab nation is exposed to the Zionist danger, which reminds us of Nazism and its aggressiveness.

Referring to the United States, he said: Would Israel have been able to perpetrate what it did had it not been able to use all the sophisticated arms and equipment which the United States is pouring into it? The Arab League secretary general wondered about the extent of the U.S. Government's realization of and silence over Israel's usage of U.S. weapons for its aggressive aims. He called on the emergency meeting to adopt what is dicatated by the present circumstances in order to confront the Zionist danger and organize the Arab security cooperation in a manner that achieves joint defense and real solidarity.

The chairman of the current session then read the message of Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, in which he asserted the entire Islamic nation's stand by the side of the Arab nation out of fulfillment of the Mecca Declaration, which has issued by the third Islamic summit conference. Chatti added that the Islamic Conference Organization asserts its readiness within the framework of confronting the Zionist Haughtiness.

Chatti informed the Arab League emergency meeting of the call for the Islamic group in the United Nations to meet in New York at Iraq's request.

The Arab League emergency meeting was then turned into closed session during which the Iraqi delegation submitted a working paper on the barbaric Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations.

League Chairman's Address

GF111959 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Excerpt] At the outset of the emergency session of the Arab League foreign ministers, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister and chairman of the current Arab League session, made speech in which he said:

Our meeting comes at a time of utmost sensitivity and gravity on the Arab national level and amid the escalation of the enemy's terrorist acts against our Arab nation. He added that Israel's attack on the nuclear installations of fraternal Iraq constitutes a new defiance of and threat to the Arab nation's will. It also has grave dimensions aiming at our nation's interests and legitimate ambitions to achieve its desired goals. He said: In your name, we inaugurate our emergency meeting in this fraternal country in which we have met previously to issue a number of resolutions based on our firm principles to counter the Zionist enemy. These resolutions have given momentum to the Arab joint action to preserve our Arab nation's interests. Our meeting comes at grave time in the Arab arena amid the escalation of the enemy's terrorist acts against our Arab nation and its attack against Iraq's nuclear installation. This criminal Zionist aggression requires us to work quickly and seriously to put Arab solidarity into its proper form within the framework of Arab joint action. We firmly believe that this solidarity constitutes the sole means of rescuing our nation.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir said: The quick response to this meeting that fraternal Iraq requested affirms our awareness of the serious dimensions of this criminal act. It also asserts the need to make positive steps to counter all threats and challenges the Zionist entity is posing against our Arab nation. Therefore, I am convinced that we will sincerely try to reach decisions commensurate with the gravity of the incident for which we have met. We believe that the arrogance that characterizes the criminal Zionist acts would not have occurred if it had not been for the pitiable Arab situation which is seen in the openness and fragility of Arab ranks. It is our duty to carry out a joint Arab action. We agreed previously on this action during our long and continuous confrontation with the Zionist enemy.

The chairman of the Arab League's session said: We are confident that the day will come when Arab determination--with its potential and continuous activity--will be able to counter all Zionist arrogance and intransigence. History has shown us that the will of the righteous is stronger than all forms of aggression and is able to remove all obstacles.

Working Paper Approval

JN111723 Baghdad INA in English 1712 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA)--The emergency meeting of the Arab League Council has unanimously approved the Iraqi working paper. Arab League secretary general told reporters following the conclusion of the session, held behind closed doors, that all Arab countries stressed their support to Iraq.

Hammadi, Klibi Statements

JN111718 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA)--[Passage indistinct] Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi asserted that the Arab League emergency meeting took a clear decision on the treacherous Zionist aggression against Iraq. In a statement to INA after the emergency meeting here this afternoon, he said that the Arab foreign ministers also called on all states to sever relations with the Zionist entity. He added that the emergency meeting approved several practical steps, asserting that the United States is the main supplier to the Zionist entity of the aid that led to this aggression. It also adopted decisions pertaining to Arab cooperation to confront the Zionist aggression.

The Arab League secretary general told reporters that the Arab League emergency meeting decided to form a ministerial delegation that will go to New York immediately to attend the UN Security Council session to be held at Iraq's request.

Chedli Klibi announced that the delegation includes Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister and current chairman of the Arab League session; Boualem Bessaiah, Algerian information and culture minister and head of the Algerian delegation to the emergency meeting; and the Arab League secretary general. He said the delegation will leave for New York immediately to participate in the session scheduled to be held tomorrow evening, New York time, and speak on behalf of the Arab group.

Final Statement

JN111932 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA)--At the end of the emergency meeting held here today, the Arab League Council proclaimed its strong denunciation and condemnation of the "Israeli" aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations. In a final statement, the council reasserted the absolute sovereign right of Iraq, the Arab states and all world states to establish programs for technical and nuclear development for peaceful purposes in order to develop their economies and industries in accordance with their present and future needs. The text of the statement is as follows:

Resolution

The Arab League Council, at the level of foreign ministers at its emergency session on Thursday, 9 Sha'ban 1401 Hegira, corresponding to 11 June 1981:

The Arab League Council convening in its emergency session in Baghdad on Thursday, 11 June 1981, at the request of the Government of the Republic of Iraq, while recalling the unjust compaign waged against Iraq in the summer of 1980 by the Zionist entity and the information organs supporting it in Europe, America and elsewhere--a campaign which distorted the facts about Iraq's peaceful nuclear program which aims at developing its scientific and technological capabilities to enable it to expedite the pursuit of comprehensive development in cooperation with various states in the world; and while taking into account the fact that Iraq is one of the states which endorsed the Nuclear Weapons Nonproliferation Treaty in 1969 and concluded a guarantee agreement in accordance with this treaty with the International Atomic Energy Agency in 1973, without this agency's recording any violation by Iraq of the provisions of this agreement, and that Iraq is one of the states which have prominently contributed in international and regional forums to the banning of nuclear energy for nonpeaceful purposes and which supports the call for denuclearizing areas of tension in the world while the Zionist entity has possessed nuclear weapons for years, continues to produce and develop these weapons in direct cooperation with the racist regime in South Africa, persistently refuses to sign the Nuclear Weapons Nonproliferation Treaty, continues to follow a policy of threats and nuclear blackmail against the Arab countries in order to keep in its favor the balance of power against the Arab states together, and impedes their development plans which aim at developing their scientific and technological capabilities in order to serve peaceful purposes out of their desire to raise the standard of living in the Arab homeland and for its progress and prosperity;

Considers the recent Zionist entity's aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations on 7 June 1981, which came in the aftermath of its first aggression against the same installations on 27 September 1980, as more evidence of this entity's indulgence in aggression and flagrant disregard of all ethical values, international treaties and norms and the principles of international law, doing so in implementation of the Israeli security theory according to which the Zionist entity gave itself the right to commit aggression against the Arab countries' sovereignty and independence. Moreover, this aggression is a clear expression of the Israeli enemy's aggressive nature and expansionist designs against the Arab nation and a grave precedent in the international situation threatening world peace and security and can lead to an explosion jeopardizing the world's vital interests.

The council also considers the continuation of war between Iraq and Iran harmful to the entire Arab and Islamic nation, greatly affecting this nation's efforts to mobilize potentials against the Zionist aggression and directly serves the schemes of the Zionist enemy--as confirmed through the treacherous Zionist raid against Iraq--which has undoubtedly exploited the circumstances of the continuation of war.

In light of the aforementioned the council has approved the following:

1. It denounces and strongly condemns the Israeli aggression.

2. It reiterates the stand of the Arab states in one rank b, Iraq and their solidarity with it against the Israeli aggression.

3. It stresses the absolute right, a right based on sovereignty, of Iraq, the Arab countries and the states of the world to set up programs for technological and nuclear development in order to develop their economies and industries for peaceful purposes in accordance with their present and future needs.

4. It expresses the conviction that the Israeli aggression and arrogant policy in the region aimed at expansion at the expense of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, could not have been possible had it not been for the support of some superpowers, particularly the United States, for the Zionist entity in all fields and their provision to it of unlimited economic, political, technological and military aid.

5. It calls on all states, headed by the United States, which back the Zionist entity and extend economic, political, military and technological aid to it, to work seriously in order to put an end to the Zionist aggression and to adopt practical and tangible steps to end this aid. It reminds these states of UN General Assembly Resolutions No 34/89 and 35/157 on Israeli nuclear armament.

6. It calls for work within the UN framework for the imposition of compulsory sanctions against Israel in accordance with the UN Charter's seventh chapter.

7. It commissions a ministerial committee consisting of Kuwait, Algeria and the Arab League secretary general to represent the Arab League Council at the UN Security Council's discussion of the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and to speak on its behalf. This is in addition to Tunisia, which is represented on said Security Council.

8. It appeals to all world states to continue their cooperation with Iraq and the Arab countries in order to back these countries' development plans and nuclear programs and to urge them to hold out against the Israeli extortion attempts and other Israeli pressures.

9. It calls on Iran and Iraq to respond immediately to the mediation efforts made by the Islamic Conference Organization, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations to stop the war between them and to peacefully solve the problems which led to this war in a manner that guarantees the legitimate rights and interests of both sides and in accordance with the principles and resolutions taken by the United Nations, the Islamic Conference Organization and the Nonaligned Movement.

10. It supports the call made by Iraq to hold a meeting of the nonaligned group and the member states of the Islamic Conference Organization to discuss this Israeli aggression, to clarify its dimensions and designs in all the available international forums and to seek to denounce and condemn it.

11. It supports the efforts of the committee to clear the Arab atmosphere composed of Saudi Arabia, Algeria and the Arab League secretary general and calls on this committee to continue its efforts to achieve the objectives for which it was formed.

SUDANESE COMMENTS ON ARAB ENVOYS-REAGAN MEETING

NC112322 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 11 Jun (MENA)--President Ronald Reagan has affirmed his and his administration's commitment to finding a comprehensive, peaceful solution to the Middle East problem, as well as a just settlement of the Palestinian problem. Reagan made this affirmation today to a group of Arab ambassadors who met with him at the White House for 45 minutes.

During the meeting Reagan said the United States is concerned about the Middle East problem and believes that establishing peace in Lebanon takes priority now. The Lebanese problem, he said, is a part of the Middle East problem. President Reagan again expressed his shock and surprise [sadmatahu wa dahshatahu] at the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

The Arab ambassadors delegation that met with President Reagan included the ambassadors of Sudan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Bahrain.

Sudanese Ambassador 'Umar 'Isa told the MENA correspondent in Washington that the meeting was successful and positive and that it gave the ambassadors the chance to describe to the U.S. President the Arab world's reaction to the Israeli action, which was a violation of all international laws and traditions. The ambassador added that he and his colleagues expressed to President Reagan the seriousness of this Israeli action.

The Sudanese ambassador said that the Arab ambassadors explained to President Reagan that the Israeli aggression against Iraq constituted a new serious phenomenon that must be eliminated. They also explained to him the effects of this aggression on U.S.-Arab relations.

They emphasized to President Reagan that they appreciated the initial U.S. reaction condemning the Israeli action and suspending the delivery of the four F-16 aircraft that were due to be delivered to Israel tomorrow, Friday. But they said that they, as well as world public opinion, believe that there is need for more positive steps to assure the Arab world and the world at large that what Israel did will not happen again.

Ambassador 'Umar 'Isa said that in reply to this Arab position, President Reagan stressed that the United States was shocked and surprised by the news. Reagan said that he wished Israel had told the United States of the information available to it regarding the Iraqi nuclear reactor so that it could have tried to find a diplomatic solution.

The Sudanese ambassador pointed out that in its official statement after the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the United States affirmed that there was no evidence to justify what Israel did, especially since Iraq is one of the countries that has ratified the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

In his statement to MENA in Washington, the Sudanese ambassador said that President Reagan emphasized that the first responsibility at this stage is establishing peace in Lebanon. He expressed the hope and the wish that this incident will not be an obstacle in the way of achieving this goal.

In his meeting with the Arab ambassadors, the U.S. President expressed U.S. determination to continue efforts to settle the Lebanese problem with the help of his special envoy, Philip Habib. He also reaffirmed U.S. commitment to finding a comprehensive and peaceful solution for all the parties concerned with the Middle East problem, including the Palestinian people.

This meeting is believed to be the first between President Reagan and a group of Arab personalities.

The meeting was attended by Vice President George Bush and senior White House aide National Security adviser Richard Allen, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Nicholas Veliotes, Under Secretary of State Walter Stoessel, who represented Secretary Alexander Haig, who is on a visit to the Far East, and Edwin Meese, James Baker, and Michael Deaver.

HABIB CHATTI CRITICIZES U.S. SUPPORT OF ISRAEL

NC111502 Paris AFP in English 1450 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Amman, 11 Jun (AFP)--Islamic nations' permanent representatives at the United Nations will meet in New York on Sunday or Monday to discuss the Israeli raid on Iraq's nuclear center at Tammuz, Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti said here today.

Mr Chatti, in an interview with AFP, severely criticised the United States which he said provided Israel with the means to dominate its neighbours and hardly ever condemned Israel when it committed acts of aggression. In addition, Washington always used its veto within the United Nations to prevent other countries from condemning Israel, he added. Thanks to the American attitude, Tel Aviv felt free to continue its aggressive acts against the Arab world, said Mr Chatti.

MEDIATION REPORTEDLY BEGUN BETWEEN SYRIA, IRAQ

LD101006 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Jun (KUNA)--A press report today said Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have begun mediation efforts in the dispute between Syria and Iraq following Israel's air raid against the Iraqi nuclear reactor and its threats to strike Syrian missiles in Lebanon. The report, published by AL-ANBA' said President Hafiz al-Asad responded to these efforts when he met with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait, and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister, in Damascus yesterday.

The paper, quoting sources in Damascus described as informed, added that the two ministers discussed Syrian-Iraqi relations with President al-Asad and said, "The relations could not remain as they are at present, in view of the great damage they are causing to the supreme Arab national interests."

It expected that discussions, which could be lengthy, about settling the Syrian-Iraqi crisis through dialogue would continue "after President al-Asad has shown a good response in this direction."

Following the Israeli raid on the nuclear establishment near Baghdad last Sunday, Syria declared that it stands by the side of Iraq, despite the fact that diplomatic relations between Syria and Iraq have been severed due to disputes and quarrels between the two neighboring countries. Iraq declared that it will support Syria in the event of an Israeli attack after the Zionist state threatened to hit Syrian antiaircraft missiles in Lebanon.

Salah Khalaf Meeting Call

JN101244 Doha QNA in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 10 Jun (QNA)--A prominent Palestinian official has called for an urgent meeting between Damascus and Baghdad and for a halt to the war raging on between Iraq and Iran. Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, said that an urgent meeting between Damascus and Baghdad would constitute the cornerstone of any real confrontation of the Zionist enemy. He added that ending the Iraqi-Iranian hemorrhage has become an urgent requirement following the Zionist attack on the Iraqi nuclear facilities. Abu Iyad described the Zionist attack on Iraq as a serious turning point in the Arab-Israeli conflict since the Zionist enemy is attempting to bring Iraq, which is 1,000 km away from Palestine, within the sphere of its hegemony and influence.

He added that this major challenge compels all of us to overcome our fragmentation in favor of unity among the Arab national forces to confront imperialist-Zionist designs. The Palestinian official called on all Arab sides to set aside their differences and return to solidarity to confront the Zionist enemy. He also called for unifying all Arab and Islamic efforts against the main enemy--Israel and the United States.

'ARAFAT PRAISES SAUDI SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS

LD111934 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Mr Yasir 'Arafat has stressed that what His Royal Highness the Regent Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said in his statement to SPA the day before yesterday regarding Saudi-Palestinian relations underlines the firm (?pillars) of the kingdom's policy which was laid down by its founder the late King 'Abd al-'Aziz.

'Arafat added that Prince Fahd's statement stresses the brave stance of the kingdom, is king, government and people, on the side of right, justice and sanctities, and also on the side of the Palestinian people and their just cause, which is the Arab's central cause. This, he stressed, is shining proof of the authenticity of the historic common relations between the two peoples.

The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee stressed that the Palestinian revolution pledges to His Majesty King Khadlid and His Royal Highness Prince Fahd that they will go together, hand-in-hand, until victory against the enemy's might and against its forces which are occupying Palestine and which have made the Palestinian people homeless.

The Palestinians, 'Arafat added, are fully aware and they fully appreciate the big role the kingdom is playing at all Arab and international levels and in particular in the kingdom's political talks with senior world officials regarding the just cause of Palestine and its steadfast people. In conclusion, 'Arafat denied the statements attributed to him, which spoke badly of the kingdom. He said, I can only express profound thanks for the firm and responsible stand of His Majesty King Khalid, as expressed by the crown prince, and wish to put an end to rumors and biased campaigns.

VOP: CITES AL-ANBA' ON ATTEMPT AGAINST AS-SADAT

NC101200 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' has revealed that the oppressive Egyptian regime's authorities recently launched a campaign of arrests within the ranks of the Egyptian Armed Forces and that many of those arrested were officers. The paper says that As-Sadat was recently subjected to an assassination attempt after he was accused by several officers at a military base of planning the explosion of the helicopter in which former Egyptian Defense Minister Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi and 13 other military officers were killed.

The campaign of arrests carried out by the Egyptian regime is an extension of its oppressive campaigns against the nationalist forces, including several prominent journalists, opposed to As-Sadat's treasonous course.

SAUDI ARABIA

ISRAELI REPARATIONS ASKED FOR IRAQI REACTOR

LD111213 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 9 Jun 81 p 3

[Editorial: "The Arab Nation Capable of Taking Necessary Measures to Protect Its National Security"]

[Excerpts] Fraternal Iraq the day before yesterday--Sunday--was the target of an extremely serious attack by nine U.S.-made aircraft. This fact was admitted by the U.S. State Department in its reaction to the aggression. The Israeli aggression was aimed at one of Iraq's national and powerful achievements, the Iraqi nuclear research center, which was to include two nuclear reactors.

Israel failed to destroy the Iraqi nuclear center when it attacked it last September at the beginning of the Iraq-Iran war, but because of its evil conspiratorial nature and aggressive scheming Israel has been able to destroy the Iraqi technological achievement which has been increasingly alarming the Israelis and the international Zionist forces which are hostile to any Arab achievement that might be effective in the inevitable confrontation between the Arab nation and aggressive Israel.

It is true that what Israel has done has caused a loss to Iraq and the Arabs, but it will not halt the progress of Iraq and the Arabs on this scientific and technological path. Israel and the world Zionist forces are well aware that any Arab achievement in this field would strengthen the Arab capability of resistance and confrontation.

Whatever Israel does, the Arab nation will continue its struggle against its unjust existence and its aggressive and expansionist aims. Iraq, which yesterday was the target of a base attack directed at one of its advanced achievements, will not stand alone in the field of resistance and confrontation. The kingdom has proved--as it always proves--in the statement by Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at the Cabinet's extraordinary meeting yesterday to discuss the Israeli attack on Iraq, that it is first in taking initiatives.

Fahd asserted that the kingdom--the king, government, and the people--stands with Iraq with all its strength and its resources and places at its disposal all that it owns so that the aggressor will receive the punishment he deserves for his criminal aggression.

The United States, whose State Department admitted that Israel officially informed it about using U.S.-made aircraft in the attack on Iraq, and France, which has participated in building this advanced technological project which Israel has destroyed, must shoulder their international responsibilities toward a base and aggressive state that flouts every known law, convention and international custom. They should their influence at the United Nations and in the world community so that Israel will receive the punishment it deserves for its treacherous aggression and will pay the cost of the loss that Iraq has suffered.

ISRAEL CALLED ON TO STOP INTERFERING IN LEBANON

GF081241 Jidda ARAB NEWS in English 7 Jun 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Habib Returns"]

[Text] The special U.S. envoy to the Middle East, Philip Habib, is returning soon to resume his efforts ostensibly to avert a war between Syria and Israel. In fact, his mission was really to stop Israel from committing another aggression, this time against Syria and Lebanon combined.

Israel threatened to attack Syrian peacekeeping troops in Lebanon after they had introduced antiaircraft missiles which Israel perceived might curtail its freedom to fly over both countries. Syria, which had not started the latest crisis, refused to budge and the missiles stayed. Habib, by averting an Israeli attack or at least delaying it, actually saved his own country the huge embarrassment that would have accompanied an unprovoked Israeli attack on Syria or the Syrian troops in Lebanon.

The U.S. Government has correctly diagnosed the intentions of the Israeli Government and hastened to stop Israeli efforts. The question is for how long. Even if Begin is persuaded to call off the attack on the missiles, he may still do it later on and trigger an all-out war in the Middle East. The United States would, therefore, do much better if Habib's terms of reference can be expanded to delve deeper into the roots of the Lebanon drama and find a reasonable solution based on justice. Such a solution must begin with the withdrawal of the Israeli influence from Lebanon. Through their protege, Maj Sa'd Haddad, Israel actually occupied a slice of Lebanon and claims it is not interfering in its internal affairs.

The Syrians were invited by the legally constituted government in Beirut to keep the peace and the Arab League is financing it. The force will withdraw if the Lebanese Government so wishes, but Israel refuses to leave the country or the people alone to solve their problems in their own way. This is where U.S. diplomacy can serve its own interests and those of the region. Israel is using U.S. might and money to keep the region sitting on a powder keg. If Habib can do something to solve some of the basic problems, then he and his government will have done a memorable job. The missile crisis is only a result not a cause of any tension.

UAE

U.S. CALLED ON TO ACT AGAINST ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION'

GF111905 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 10 Jun 81 p 1

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] Are we going to face the new Israeli aggression in the same way that we confronted previous aggressions? Are we going to shiver, rise abruptly, cry loudly, spout statements of denunciation and disapproval and be contented with firing the artillery of condemnation, sorrow and accusation? Does the current Arab situation require a new method of confrontation and a new method of action, thought and planning that is prepared for this kind of confrontation?

Yesterday, all Arabs strongly supported Iraq and affirmed that the attack against Iraq was an act of aggression against the entire Arab nation--which is true--and that an act of aggression against Iraq is an act of aggression against all Arab countries. The Arab statements issued yesterday, and the Arab officials who spoke yesterday stressed that a practical and effective reply is inevitable. On the other hand, and despite the overwhelming pleasure enjoyed by the Zionist entity, the Israelis have started to talk about the Arab reaction and its nature.

No one expects an Arab revenge action to take place tomorrow or the day after. The question is not a matter of individual revenge on a personal level. Instead, it is part of a long and extensive conflict. This conflict has been going on for many decades and may last for more than one generation in the future. However, this conflict is at a turning point, and the methods, tactics and moves must change and differ from previous ones.

While waiting for the Arab foreign ministers meeting to convene, we must remember that this Israeli aggression--in which Israeli aircraft penetrated further into Arab territory than ever before--occurred within an international framework that influences us and the Israeli enemy. For example, this aggression is shadowed by two facts that must be studied carefully.

First, the U.S. administration has established what it calls a "collective strategic agreement in the region" in order to confront the Soviet threat. This is an attempt to place the Zionist entity within the framework of this alliance and to consider the Arab-Zionist conflict a secondary issue as compared with the primary issue, which is the confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The second fact is closely linked to the first. It is the development of military relations between the Zionist entity and the United States. This is represented in the increased number of modern U.S. arms Israel has obtained as a result of the "strategic talks" between them that have been going on regularly for the past 2 years.

We have the right to ask: Where does the Israeli aggression against the Arab nuclear plant fall as far as these two facts are concerned? From now on, can anyone claim or pretend that Israel is not the primary threat to the Arab nation? Can we afford to overlook the fact that the weapon with which we were hit in Baghdad--as we have been hit in several other places--was a U.S. weapon that was made in the United States by Americans and was probably presented to Israel as a gift?

We do not want to create hostilities with anyone. We do not want to create hostilities with any Eastern or Western state, especially if it is a superpower such as the United States. However, we have been asked to make the United States listen to what we said several days ago. It is requested to choose between either pressuring Israel to abandon its aggressive policies and recognize the full rights of the Palestinian people or halting its financial, military and political support of Israel. If the United States fails to make a choice and throws dust in our eyes by resorting to a verbal objection alone, we must adopt a different stand to defend our existence. We are capable of all this. We are capable of acting. The world will not listen to statements of denunciation and condemnation, but it will listen if we translate the statements into action that deters the enemy and forces its aggression down its throat.

PDRY

FINANCE MINISTER AL-MADHI LEAVES FOR MOSCOW 10 JUN

LD101940 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Jun 81 EA

[Summary] Mahmud Ba'id al-Madhi, member of the Central Committee and minister of finance, left Aden for Moscow today for a visit of several days to the USSR. He is carrying a message from Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to President Brezhnev.

AS-SADAT CANAL ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS TO SERVICEMEN

NC061646 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0958 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Speech by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to the armed forces servicemen in Ismailia at a celebration held in Al-Jala' Cinema to *commemorate the sixth* anniversary of the reopening of the Suez Canal--live, in Cairo transmitter linkup]

[Text] In the name of God, my sons the soldiers and officers of the armed forces: On this day every year we meet together. Before I begin my speech at this meeting, I want to express what we all feel toward brothers who were with us here at the last meeting, Marshal Badawi and his colleagues, who were martyred while performing their duty for Egypt. I ask you before I begin my speech to stand up to greet their memory.

Inasmuch as this misfortune befell every Egyptian family and inasmuch as the Egyptian people were pained because they felt that those martyrs, Marshal Badawi and his companions, left a vacuum that was difficult to fill, later our people knew that our armed forces have rows after rows of commanders. The October war was a great school that produced commanders and cadres. This is what I told our people and that is what our people knew after the new appointments. Our people knew and were reassured that they have successive rows of commanders fully ready with combat experience, strength and pride who are working, and even ready for martyrdom for Egypt. [applause]

I will go back to my speech to you. On this day we used to meet before the October war and we still meet, thank God, after the October war as the defense minister has rightfully said. Your action in October was heroic and extraordinary. For the first time in history, after the whole world had heard and seen the dimensions of the horrendous defeat of 5 June 1967, it did not cross the minds of the most optimistic people that our armed forces would regain their status within a generation. At that time, as you had heard and read, my sons, philosophers, analysts and defeatists in our Arab nation said that the cause of the defeat was the cultural gap and others said that we could not absorb the technology of modern war. Many sources fed this defeatist spirit. However, the entire world was astounded by your performance on 6 October. Only 6 years had passed since the defeat. To the astonishment of the whole world, at 1400 on 6 October 1973 your magnificent heroic performance turned all criteria upside down. Your performance returned honor and pride not only to the armed forces or Egypt alone, but to the entire Arab nation. Your crossing [of the Suez Canal], my sons, officers and soldiers, on that day, just a few hundred meters from this place, heralded the beginning of a new and complete age, and the world today uses that day as a historic point--before 6 October and after 6 October. [applause]

Prior to the battle, I used to meet with you and your brothers here to give you a complete picture. At this annual meeting with the commanders and men of our armed forces I must give you a complete picture of what is happening in your homeland, around us and in all the world. This meeting coincides with our celebration of the 10th anniversary of the corrective revolution of May 1971. As you know, all the remaining vestiges of that day 10 years ago--the day of plotting that the centers of power wanted as a start for plotting with the Soviet Union--have been liquidated. I have even pardoned those who were sentenced by the judiciary so that all these vestiges can be eliminated now that the extent of Egypt's strength, its nobility and the stability of its system have become clear to all our people, the Arab nation and the entire world. It was necessary that we do what the great nations and peoples do. It was necessary for us to build prosperity. This is why the cases of those who once plotted with the Soviet Union have been liquidated, as I have told you. They had spent 10 years in prison and they were to serve 15 more years but we have released them. We are now devoting our time to the three building tasks that every noble and great people in this world undertakes, as I told you. The building of prosperity is a sign of political maturity in the entire world and among all peoples.

In Western Europe, which we want to emulate, they build their societies on the basis of modern technology and the prosperity of the citizen as well as on the security and safety of the citizen. There election battles and political action revolve around the way to build prosperity for the citizen. France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Britain and the United States are states that have built their societies and that are most keen on safeguarding man's dignity, security and safety. We are doing the same in an area where man's safety, security and dignity are nonexistent among the peoples around us. But Egypt, as your minister said, has performed the miracle. You performed this miracle when all criteria said that Egypt or the Egyptian Armed Forces could not regain their glory and dignity except by a battle that could not take place in less than a full generation after that destructive defeat.

I say that you dazzled the world by your performance only 6 years following the 1967 defeat. Despite all the dimensions of this defeat, the magnificence of your performance, strength and accomplishment led to the victory, crossing and immortality. [applause]

Immediately after the battle, my sons, I turned to building peace, democracy and prosperity. I did so in order for the Egyptian people to achieve for themselves all that you, men of the armed forces, were able to achieve in restoring the world's confidence in you, in your performance, in your people and in your Arab nation, which the world said became the sixth power among today's world powers. It was your performance that did this.

Immediately after the battle I wanted our people to build for themselves what you have built with your armed forces for your Arab nation. I wanted this building to affect everyone living in Egyptian territory so that our domestic structure will be at the level of our armed forces' performance.

Our armed forces are made up of the sons of this people and their roots stemmed from the people. Therefore, our entire domestic building must be completely in parallel with your heroic performance, which the world admired. Only 6 years after the alarming defeat in 1967 your victory was magnificent, unprecedented and startling to the whole world. I want our domestic building in Egypt to be at the same level of performance as in the armed forces. As I told you, you are the sons of Egypt and the sons of this soil. Those who must carry out the domestic building are your relatives, brothers, compatriots, fathers, uncles, your mothers and sisters--all of whom are one people.

How can the people build their domestic front along the lines of your performance? In 6 years you changed all the standards in achieving a splendid victory, which resounded throughout the world after the horrendous defeat. My sons, here I tell you that order in the armed forces is simple. Discipline, performance and the traditions of the armed forces made it possible for the mission to be performed in this period of time, which is really considered a miracle.

As to other sectors in the country, particularly the civil sector, [sentence incomplete]. For many reasons the defeat of our people occurred long before [the defeat] 6 years ago, before you performed your admirable duty. The people's defeat occurred 2,000 years before the 23 July revolution. Egypt was ruled by foreigners and was under foreign domination 2,000 years before 23 July.

The late Egyptian philosopher Ahmad Lutfi as-Sayyid commented on the 23 July revolution 29 years ago: For the first time in 2,000 years Egypt rid itself of foreign rulers and foreign domination. It was a defeat under successive aggressors.

I do not want to go back to the distant past, but to the past which is close. If we say that the 19th century is close, we will find that there were French in Egypt at the beginning of the 19th century and late in the 18th century, but they went away.

The English tried to take control of Egypt at the well-known first Rashid battle, but they failed and were defeated. After that, at the beginning of the 19th century the Egyptian people removed the ruling khurshid, who was appointed by the Turkish Sublime Porte. Egypt remained under Turkish rule for approximately 400 of the 2000 years I have told you about. During this epoch the rulers were foreigners appointed by the khedive. As I told you, at the beginning of the 19th century the khurshid, a non-Egyptian appointed by the Sublime Porte, was an unjust man. The people removed him and Muhammad 'Ali managed to convince the people to elect him. Accordingly, the leaders sent for the Sublime Porte for approval and Turkey approved the appointment of Muhammad 'Ali, whom the people chose.

You have heard me say that if our people had chosen an Egyptian at that time, we would have saved approximately 180 years--that is, what we have reached now since that date, some 180 years out of the 2000 years. If an Egyptian had ruled Egypt since the beginning of the 19th century, we would have built like the big nations, and we would not have been in our present state because the building would have begun 180 years ago. However, Muhammad 'Ali came and was succeeded throughout the 19th century by his sons, until Khedive Tawfiq came after Khedive Isma'il. You know, of course, that Sa'id granted the concession for digging the Suez Canal. Isma'il succeeded Sa'id and inaugurated the canal. He involved Egypt in debts and the creditors came, thus initiating foreign European interference. Foreign European interference was already in Egypt, and the remaining part of the 400 years of Turkish rule had not finished. But even during the Turkish presence, occupation came to Egypt and European influence and greed began. When Khedive Isma'il held a ceremony to open the Suez Canal and spent a great deal of money, involving Egypt in debts, the result was that creditors and foreign interference came to Egypt. Isma'il was ousted and his son Tawfiq came; he was worse than his father. He sent for the English, who were waiting for someone to call them. He sent for them to stand by him against 'Urabi, and thus the British occupied Egypt. We did not finish with the British occupation until after the outbreak of the 23 July revolution and the evacuation of the last British soldier in 1956--that is, 4 years after the revolution.

There is a period that I must speak about in keeping with the goals of the current stage. As I begin my speech to you on this day every year, I meet with you to present the goals of the future stage and what has been achieved in the previous stage, so that we will be fully aware of our state of affairs. As I have told you, the goals of the current stage are three: building peace, building democracy and achieving prosperity. These goals, as I have told you, are the goals of the great countries that want to build for their citizens a happy life, security and safety, such as Western Europe, Canada, the United States and all the countries that raised the standard of living of their people and are living today as a symbol of security, safety and prosperity.

This is what we want to achieve and this is what we started after the October battle. What was required of you in the October battle, my sons, was that we should regain confidence in ourselves and regain the world's confidence in us. We have regained this confidence most magnificently.

It was essential that we should enter the battle of building--the building of peace, democracy and prosperity. Concerning the building of peace, the first disengagement took place in January 1974, after your October battle, as you know. The second disengagement took place in September 1975. It became clear in 1977 that the Arab-Israeli conflict could not be resolved by military battles. How did we come to this conclusion? This is what happened: We were defeated in June 1967, but Israel could not subdue the will of the people, as your minister put it. We were defeated militarily, but we did not surrender the will of our people or that of our armed forces. You know what Dayan said then. He said that he was sitting next to the telephone after the defeat waiting for us to contact him and ask: What are your conditions?

He was not aware that this was impossible because the defeat of the armed forces in the June 1967 battle was not because of a deficiency in the armed forces but, regrettably, because of other factors. The armed forces had absolutely nothing to do with these factors. [prolonged applause]

The armed forces were done a great injustice as to the causes of this defeat. We all put up with this. The best proof of what I say is that these same armed forces performed the miracle, or what is described as the earthquake in Israel, only 6 years after the defeat. The armed forces were never the cause of the defeat, but they were one of the victims, or the first victim, of 5 June.

Following the second disengagement it became clear, as I said, that this conflict would not be resolved by a military battle. Why? Because despite its military victory in the 1967 defeat, Israel was unable, as I said, to subdue the will of the people or that of the armed forces. Our armed forces were defeated, but they never surrendered. The proof is that they performed the miracle 6 years later. We triumphed in 1973, but we were unable to subdue Israel or its will. Therefore, another kind of settlement was necessary. Both sides tried, and each triumphed once but could not dictate anything to the other side. After each battle, each side was preparing for a new battle. Well, what is the end? Should we enter into a battle every 10 years and stop development?

This conflict could not be resolved, not only because neither side would surrender, but also because of international circumstances; namely, that Israel is an established fact as far as the entire world and more than 120 UN member states are concerned.

What prompted me to relax, my sons, is that my conscience, like yours and all our people's, was at ease after the October battle. We established ourselves, made the miracle and the earthquake and regained the world's confidence. Well, let us think with our minds. I want to end this conflict because I want us to build Egypt--the Egypt of prosperity, security and safety and homeland for every free, honest and proud person. This is where the idea of the peace initiative germinated in my mind, and I made the decision on my own responsibility. What is funny is that the Arabs ask: Why weren't we consulted in this? Well, I saved you an embarrassment, because if I succeed, well and good and come and share it with me, and if I fail, I will bear the responsibility alone. The people with sick minds do not understand even this. I would have saved you an embarrassment because had the initiative failed and the Egyptian people rejected it, I alone would have borne the consequences.

I embarked on my initiative and went there. I am proud until this day of what I have accomplished in this regard, because I received the full and unequivocal support of the people and the armed forces. I am proud of this. [applause]

We opened wide the door of peace. We in Egypt do not suffer from the complex of defeat as was the case from 1948 to 1967. As a noble people with civilized history, we dropped all this in October 1973. [applause] This ended in 1973. This is why I went to Jerusalem. I explained very frankly the details of the situation to the Knesset and I also expounded all our ideas on peace. A discussion or civilized dialogue began. When I say civilized dialogue, I mean that the two sides--Egypt and Israel--are two civilized, and not backward, states. An uncivilized dialogue makes one compulsive as the Arabs are in everything. Why not speak and say your opinion, if you have an opinion. If this opinion conflicts with that of your opponent, then he will respect your opinion but tell you: "I differ with you." This is what happened between me and Begin in Sharm ash-Shaykh 2 days ago. At our meeting, we disagreed on certain points and agreed on others. We did not quarrel and there was no nonsense or hysteria.

The settlers in Sharm ash-Shaykh are 100 families, or 500 persons. They live in Sharm ash-Shaykh, the small town which they call Ofira. They came and spoke to me. I told them: The efforts you have exerted here in Sharm ash-Shaykh deserve every admiration, indeed, because they were exerted in an area nobody wanted to inhabit. A society was established and a diving school was opened and it became a center known throughout the world. People from all parts of the world come to this center to see the dazzling undersea beauty there. They actually preserved everything there in all honesty and I have seen everything myself. The settlers told me: We want to say here. I told them: I thank you for giving us an example that this is a habitable area and for building it and for doing what you did. However, I told them frankly: We must be frank.
1) Peace is a goal which is above everything else. Peace comes first.
2) I told them that I will need experts because there is a big diving school. I will need experts, but if any of you stay here on the day of reversion of the Sinai, it will be said that you went out the door and returned through the window. This is now in your interest. [applause] I told them this is not in your interest or in the interest of peace, which is above everything. However, with the withdrawal of the Israeli forces on next 26 April, God willing, you will leave the Egyptian company that we will establish before that during the next months to perform the work that you have been doing. You may apply to this Egyptian company from Israel for work. After that [sentence incomplete]. [applause] I told them that I wanted to tell you something. I take this opportunity to say this for the first time so that the people will hear me. I told them that I want to tell you something. We in Egypt have no complexes. Are there 100 families here? They said yes. Are there 500 people? They said yes. I told them, alright, I have 42 million people and not 500 people. You will make no difference, but I would like you to know that we will not give in Sinai any joint projects or anything else to anyone other than to Egyptians. [applause]

This is the rule which I want to tell you about, my sons, so that you may know it. Your people are hearing me when I say that there will never be joint projects in Sinai, not only with Israel but also with any other Arab or non-Arab country in the world. There will be joint projects here in the Nile Valley. We have actually begun. I told them that your Agriculture Minister Sharon came here and in a location near Al-Fayyum there is a new governorate that I want to establish. I told him to come to show their technology with the Egyptian Agriculture Ministry and giant cadre groups who are currently getting prepared to achieve this in the triangle of Al-Jizah, Al-Fayyum and Bani Suwayf. I want to establish a new governorate and a very huge city in that triangle. [applause] Work will begin in a few days, God willing. [applause] For this reason, I want to be clear. In Sinai there will be no joint projects with anyone, Arab or non-Arab.

Moreover, you have heard me, sons, saying that I will give military facilities to the United States to go to the rescue of any Arab country in the Gulf or any Islamic state, as far away as Indonesia, which may ask the aid of the United States in order that what happened in Afghanistan may not be repeated in another Islamic country. My sons, in order that we and our lines are clear, these facilities have absolutely no place on any inch in Sinai. As we said, there will be no joint projects and no facilities will be given in Sinai other than for commercial activities. Tourist planes and civilian works will be permitted. However, Sinai will remain outside the area of the military facilities to reach an Arab or Islamic country. I told the Israeli Knesset members who visited me 10 days ago: Let it be known to you that we do not want even a shade of doubt about anything in Sinai. The expression I used in English was "shade of doubt." They will hear us, not even a shade of doubt.

I will go back to what I was telling you. How are we going to build peace, democracy and prosperity? After the initiative, as I told you, we entered a big battle. Then this was followed by Camp David, the treaty between Egypt and Israel, and then Israel's withdrawal from Al-'Arish and Ra's Muhammad, about 80 percent of Sinai, within 9 months. God willing, on 26 April next year we shall get back the remaining part of Sinai. After this I turned to the building of democracy and prosperity.

In the building of peace only one more thing remains. I want to tell you that while I was with Israeli Prime Minister Begin in Sharm ash-Shaykh--as you have heard and without any embarrassment, because we have become accustomed to speak frankly--I asked that the raids against the Palestinians be stopped. I asked that Lebanon be united and that Israel make peace with it, and both are welcome to come to Al-'Arish. Begin immediately agreed that he is ready to make peace with a united Lebanon--this means neither Sa'd Haddad, the Maronites nor others. I meant it, and I said it at the press conference, and Begin agreed with me that Israel is prepared to sign with united Lebanon--that is, the undivided Lebanon. [sentence incomplete]. As I told you, I told him: Stop the raids on the Palestinians. He has a different viewpoint on this, particularly concerning the threat facing the residents of the settlements on which Katyusha rockets or the BM [letters said in English] which you have here, and you know what power they have. He said this. We disagreed. He has his own opinion and I have my own opinion--that is, that the raids against the Palestinians must stop. This is because if we simply look at the situation today we see who is being crushed in everything that is taking place in the area--whether in the Syrian missile crisis or any other situation. Who is being crushed? The Palestinians and the Lebanese. They are being crushed. None of them has the courage to stand up--for example it is the duty of the president of Lebanon to stand up and say: We are being crushed in Lebanon.

Zahlah is an unarmed city and is being hit--its hospital was hit, and its water and all services were hit. It is populated by about 200,000 people, including old people, children and women. The Syrian Ba'th regime is showing its military heroism against unarmed Zahlah--against the women, children and old people. The president of Lebanon should act and say: I want the Syrian forces, which are the source of all of this, to leave. If he says this, the whole world will respond to him. But he has no courage to say it, because he is afraid of being killed like Kamal Junblatt. I do not know what he is thinking about. Regrettably, they are not shouldering their responsibilities.

In the building of peace, as I told you, I have drawn up some principles from which we can never deviate. For example, with regard to Sinai, I told you that there will be no joint projects in Sinai, neither with foreigners nor with Arabs, and consequently not with Israel. This is in the peace process.

As far as the peace process is concerned, I had a principle which enabled me to make the peace initiative, namely: If I have an issue, how can I entrust it to somebody else? Whom does the Sinai concern? Doesn't it concern us? Alright. The same can be said of the Arab territories. They are our problem. However, we are responsible for the other territories on the same level. Had Hafiz al-Asad responded to my offer when I visited him 24 hours prior to my visit to Jerusalem, he would have received the Golan back even before we had received the Sinai. I told him: Oh Hafiz, I will be going to Israel in 24 hours' time in order to deliver a speech in the Knesset and in order to talk with utter sincerity to the Israeli people. I told him: Oh Hafiz, no problems remain as far as the Sinai and the Golan are concerned. The problems will be the West Bank and Gaza. [He said] I do not agree with you on this score because I believe your move is wrong. Alright. I told him: Come to the press conference and declare that you consider my move to be tactically wrong. However, strategically speaking, do you have any suspicion that I might hand over Arab territories? He said: No. I said: Alright; therefore, we do not differ on strategy.

I tell you: Had he listened to me, Al-Asad would have received the Golan back even before we got the Sinai back. You all know that the depth of the Golan is 26 km in all. From the Suez Canal to Israel, we have a depth of over 200 km. You also know that Sinai is three times bigger than Israel. Had Al-Asad taken part in Camp David, the problems of the Sinai and the Golan would have been over.

The second point with regard to our stance toward peace--which I would like you to know since these are landmarks--is that when we have a situation, we will deal with it ourselves and will not allow any power or any individual to impose a trusteeship on us with regard to our problems. [applause] Take the Sinai problem: Who would have negotiated the Sinai problem with Israel? Had I acted in accordance with those slogans, I would have made utterances like Al-Asad with regard to "imperialism' and 'colonialism' and 'we will die' and so on and so forth. Mere buffoonery does not elicit any results. He has handed his affairs over to the Soviet Union. Alright. Israel has been using a logic against which they have not been able to retort to this very day. Israel was saying--and it is right in this to this very day--you, the Syrians, have a complaint and so do you Palestinians. Alright; so why don't you come sit with us and discuss your problems? After all, we are in possession of your territories. By God, so why don't you sit with me and discuss your problem? I will tell you about my security needs and we will either agree or disagree. What matters is that we are the parties in the conflict. I am in possession of your territories and we are the sides. Why don't you want to come sit with me?

Thus, as I already told you, we have our second principle, namely: If we have a problem, we will never leave it to somebody else to solve for us, but will solve it ourselves.

The third principle is that I am not ready to place the fate of Egypt and the Arab nation in the hands of rulers who are rejected by their own people and who act by their instincts. Let us say this frankly: I cannot place Egypt's fate or the fate of the Arab nation in the hands of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who is promoting international terrorism, spending $25 billion on terrorism and piling up weapons which he cannot even use, because he does not have enough forces to use them. He does not have any plausible logic.

One day he says that the Soviet Union is atheist and the next day he is in Moscow embracing Brezhnev. I do not know if the Soviet Union has believed in the opinion of Al-Qadhdhafi in order for him to go to it. He says that they are atheists and infidels. Have they believed or is it Al-Qadhdhafi who has become an unbeliever. In no way am I prepared to place the fate of Egypt in the hands of a boy like this. [applause]

Furthermore, I am not prepared to place the fate of Egypt and the Arab nation in the hands of Hafiz al-Asad. He only hits at unarmed people when he likes. The people in Beirut are unarmed; in Zahlah they are unarmed; in Aleppo, Hamah and Homs in Syria. What the world does not know is that a civil war has been going on in Syria for the past 2 years. Quarters in Aleppo and Hamah, in particular, have been attacked with tanks and artillery. The Syrian people buy tanks and artillery to defend themselves, and their ruler strikes at the people with the tanks that the people have bought to defend themselves. Should I leave the fate of Egypt in the hands of a person whose only concern today is to maintain his position?

The whole story of the missile crisis and what is going on now is an attempt by Hafiz al-Asad to divert attention from what is going on in Syria in order to stay as long as possible in power as president of Syria. He went to Lebanon to protect the Palestinians, and instead he hit them in Tall az-Za'tar. He came to protect the Muslims, and instead he robbed and beat them. He came to protect the Muslims, and instead he hit the Christians.

He came to protect the progressive forces, and instead he killed Kamal Junblatt. I cannot place the fate of the Arab nation in the hands of rulers who, when they meet in Amman, Baghdad, Tunis or At-Ta'if, have no courage to tell Hafiz al-Asad: Hold it; withdraw from Lebanon; and do not strike at your people with the arms that your people have bought in order to defend themselves. Until today no Arab ruler has been able to tell this to Al-Asad. This is what made him do these things before the world. No! I shall not place the fate of Egypt and the Arab nation in the hands of rulers who are either insignificant, have been rejected by their peoples, or have no courage to say the truth. Should I leave the fate of Egypt and the Arab nation in their hands?

With regard to the peace process, I will say the following: One day the Arabic newspapers published in Paris and London--and I had stated in the OCTOBER magazine--that I am not afraid to join NATO; Why? Because I have my will, and no one dictates any decision to me; if it is in my interest to join, by God I will tell the story to the people and to the armed forces and say these are the reasons, and we make our decisions. What was my intention in this? My intention in this [sentence left incomplete]. They all wrote saying that As-Sadat is preparing to join NATO, and so on and so forth.

With regard to the building of peace and our foreign relations, I would like to tell you the following: We have regained our self-confidence; the decision is ours, the land is ours, the sky is ours, and the will is ours. [applause] So, what do we want? In this interview [with OCTOBER magazine], I was telling them that I am not afraid to join at all--not that I am joining. If there was an interest for Egypt in joining, we will discuss it according to constitutional methods with the people, in the People's Assembly, and with the armed forces.

The Arab rulers whom I spoke about, however, naturally cannot themselves face the truth. They do not have the courage to face the truth. I said then: Is Germany ruled by the United States and is Britain ruled by the United States? Was De Gaulle's France, which was a member of the NATO club, ruled by the United States? You will recall that 10 years ago De Gaulle ordered NATO headquarters out of Paris. One day he told them to take their headquarters out of France, and they went to Belgium.

Turkey once quarrelled with the United States over Cyprus. The United States imposed an arms embargo. There are 22 U.S. bases in Turkey. In retaliation for the arms embargo, Turkey closed down the 22 or 24 bases on its territory and said not one aircraft will take off. It did so because the bases were on its territory. Nothing happened, and we did not hear what we hear about Poland now. Poland says: We want to live and we want to eat. The problem of the Polish people is that they want to eat and obtain their rights. The Soviet Union rejects this and is preparing to attack them. It has confused everything for them.

I am making a comparison between the two. However, let our line be clear and known to you, my sons, and to our people. We are a nonaligned state and we do not enter alliances with anybody, but we will not be stupid. In other words, if there is a threat to an Arab or Islamic state, we will be historically responsible for our Arab nation and the Islamic nation whether the rulers want or not or whether they like it or not. This is the responsibility of Egypt. Therefore, in all clarity we will not enter alliances with anyone. The second is that we will give no bases to anybody. Is this clear? There is no ambiguity or vagueness in this. However, we are not stupid. Having a leading Arab and Islamic responsibility, as I told you, I will give all facilities to the United States to rescue this Arab or Islamic state. [applause]

I have even developed this. You know that Saudi Arabia, the Gulf, Kuwait and these small children and others say: We do not need anybody to defend us and we can strongly resist the Soviet Union. We will give no facilities or bases to anybody. They consider this an impairment of their sovereignty and self-importance.

In his speech in the presence of King Husayn last week, Brezhnev began to poke his nose in the Gulf. The Soviet Union had no business in the Gulf before this. It was sitting above it. It began to poke its nose and said in the presence of King Husayn: Let us hold an international conference and agree on the question of the Gulf. What brought you to the Gulf? It is clear that it is the warm waters. Another ruler visited the Soviet Union before King Husayn. I do not understand these people. Do they believe that such actions yield importance and strength? They only produce disappointment. What do you want to tell the Soviet Union when you visit it? The attitude of the Soviet Union is known. It wants to enter the Gulf and it wants to keep you suspended from the legs: no peace, no war. This is what it did with me. It is now backing Syria in Lebanon. It has occupied Afghanistan and it is exterminating its people. There is a daily extermination of the Afghan people. Why do you want to go to the Soviet Union and what do you want to tell it and what will it do for you? However, this is the mentality of insignificant people. They understand this as politics. They believe anyone who goes to the Soviet Union becomes a great world politician. Well, I have developed the idea of rescuing the Arab countries.

As I have told you, we will not enter alliances or give any bases. This, sons, is our line, which is as clear as the sun. When anything happens to any Arab or Islamic country, we will give all facilities to the United States, but not in Sinai, because we want to leave Sinai alone. Why? Because we want to enjoy regaining it at our own full convenience. [applause]

I developed this idea. Even at the latest Gulf meeting, Shaykh Zayid, who throughout his life has been good and reasonable, I do not know why he said that he can defend himself. Can you even defend yourself against Iran, to say nothing of the Soviet Union. They cannot defend themselves against Iran let alone the Soviet Union. He said he did not want facilities. This is because they are afraid to be frank with themselves. They laugh at the people and at themselves. They say that they do not want facilities, although they all know that if anything happens, they will appeal to the United States for help. However, they persist in raising slogans that they will never give facilities, bases or anything to the United States and that they can defend themselves. We all know that when the danger arises they will ask for U.S. help. So, why this charlatanry, false slogans and outbidding? When the Americans came to me and said we want to station a rapid deployment force in the Indian Ocean to go to the rescue of Saudi Arabia, I told them: Why the Indian Ocean to rescue Saudi Arabia and why not come to the Red Sea? If you come to the Red Sea, you can be in Saudi Arabia within a few moments. Saudi Arabia is a Red Sea littoral state and the 3/4 of the Red Sea eastern coast is in Saudi Arabia from the northernmost to the borders of North Yemen. This constitutes 3/4 or 4/5 of the Red Sea coast. We and Sudan have about 2/3 of the western coast. Why not come here and all you have to do is to cross the sea and be there.

Why do they maintain this? The fever of the current slogans [of the Arab world] is never! We can defend ourselves and we do not want help from anyone. We do not want to give facilities to the United States. But, I tell them it is shameful to lie because no one will rescue you except the United States and you are agreed on this. [applause]

I told the Americans you know that Egypt will never ask for one foreign soldier, American or non-American, to defend Egypt. All I want from you is arms and add this as the third principle. The first principle is that we will not enter into alliances, the second that there will be no bases, and the third is that we do not want one foreign soldier to defend Egypt or fight my battle, never! I have my sons. I told the Americans I have my sons but give me arms only. I told them give me the most modern weapons in your arsenal in order that I can cope with the age.

They said okay. I told them just for the sake of Saudi Arabia, whose leaders are unable to face themselves and are laughing at themselves and at the world when they say they do not want to give facilities although they need soldiers to defend themselves. I told them, quote me, oh Americans, the force you want to bring to defend Saudi Arabia, when outbidding with slogans, bring it here. Bring it to the Red Sea. I am ready. Let it be here with me. When Saudi Arabia wants it, it will go there. If, however, there is nothing, the force will remain for them or for others although the third principle in our strategy, sons, which the United States, the people and the whole world are hearing me now, is that we never accept and will never want any foreign soldier to defend us or to fight our battle for us. I agree that the part of the Rapid Deployment Force that will come to rescue Saudi Arabia will stay here with me, on the Red Sea, so that when they cross the sea they will be in Saudi Arabia when the Saudis will be frank with themselves and face the fact and have some courage to say yes, we need help from our friends or others to defend us.

I state this before you, my children, and I did it. When permission was requested for the AWACS to come quickly, Vice President Husni gave permission. He did not tell me, because this is Egypt's policy. He gave them permission. Saudi Arabia had hurriedly asked for the AWACS, and the Americans responded. They asked for permission while they were close to Egyptian borders. The vice president gave them permission and told them this is based on a firm political line.

Then, when concentrations were made on the Jordanian border, they said that they may need to fly spare parts to Jordan. Al-Asad concentrated tanks and artillery against Jordan. The Saudis gave him $500 million, and then he withdrew from the border and began the missile crisis, and so forth. All this in order to get some money; it has become a good business. When he concentrated his forces against [King] Husayn, the Americans told us that they may need to fly spare parts to Husayn. We told them: You are welcome to pass. I say this openly. I said that we will give facilities [to the United States] to get to every Arab and Islamic state so that the story of Afghanistan will not be repeated.

But in Egypt's battles, Egypt, with its officers and soldiers, is the one which makes its battles, and does not want a single foreign soldier. [applause] I said this to the Knesset. Sorry. I said this to the U.S. Congress, the U.S. Senate and to the U.S. President, and I say it to you, my children, because the joining of alliances or the establishment of bases concerns you. It is true that it will be in your country, but you will be primarily responsible for it. So that everything will be clear to you I say that there will be no alliances, no bases, no foreign soldiers of any type to defend Egypt. Those who will defend Egypt are the sons of Egypt.

I was very proud and happy about the generations that fought in the October war. When they [the Arabs] tried to bargain with me and offered $5.5 billion annually to withdraw from the agreement with Israel and return to the clowning of slogan-raising, I told them: You are trying to buy our decision but all the billions of dollars in the world cannot buy it. I told them no! One drop of blood from one of the children who fought in the October war is worth more than $5.5 billion. [applause]

Really, my children, when I made the peace--perhaps you will hear this from me for the first time, and no one has heard this from me before--why did I make the peace? I did it after your heroic performance in the October war in order not to waste your efforts in side battles. In October you proved that Egypt and the Egyptian soldier are magnificent. The Egyptian soldier has outdone all the military principles in the world and stunned the world. Well, I thought I will embark on a worthwhile battle rather than make you enter a battle every 10 years for a problem that cannot be solved and that just makes orphans and rather than send my children to be killed for a problem that cannot be solved in 1000 years.

Your performance made me embark on a worthwhile battle. Why? Because, as I told you, I believe that no one can defend Egypt or fight the battle of Egypt except the Egyptians. [applause]

This is with regard to the building of peace, my children. With the Arabs, my children, our mind is open and our heart is open. But not with the method of self-deceit. Whoever wants to come, he is welcome first. We will not go after anyone. Whoever wants to come, let him come to Cairo. If he does not want to come, he is free to do as he likes. We shall not enter into the slogan-raising business. If someone is blind, we shall tell him directly that he is blind. We shall tell Al-Asad: You are the cause of all of this; get out of Lebanon. We shall tell everyone directly. Why? Because it is enough. Each person must know his limits. As for us, our minds and hearts are open. We have no complexes or hatred.

You heard me say, my sons, that when they broke off relations with us 3 years ago they wanted to cause hunger in Egypt through an economic blockade under the Baghdad resolutions. We stood fast. The day came when God bestowed upon us from within Egypt that which made us finally dispense with all those Arabs. I consider this a sign from God Almighty that we are following a right course and that we should stay on the right path. We will never laugh at ourselves, our Arab nation or our people. What is right we say is right and what is wrong we say is wrong. Thank God we no longer need any of them. You heard me imploring God to bestow fruit upon Egypt. I know myself, by God, if I were to die I would not ask for them under any circumstances. However, I was concerned about Egypt. God willed that during my lifetime and during my presidency oil would be discovered here, making me dispense with them and others. This is for our people, thank God. My sons, safeguard this legacy, for the country is yours and the relatives are yours.

There is a main point in relation to the building of peace. The United States has been giving us military aid, my sons. I will begin changing our arms gradually from the East to the West, particularly the two main forces--the air force and the missile force--which we are proceeding with as quickly as possible. Likewise, this applies to tanks and other land forces services in all branches and in the navy. We receive aid from the United States. Our relations with the United States must be clear to you, my sons. Our relations are on equal footing and friendly.

We must have no complexes about past U.S. imperialism and colonialism and our battle against the United States. However, today the United States deals with Egypt on an equal footing and with equal friendship. Therefore, we must give each person his right. If one is wrong, we would frankly say so. The day before yesterday, while I was with Begin, I told him: You must stop the raids against the Palestinians. I know that this subject upsets him. We speak the truth. However, as the United States deals with us on an equal footing and through friendship, we would be laughing at ourselves if we did as some do and refused to put our hand in theirs because they were imperialists and colonialists. This is nonsense. Our relations with the United States are based on an equal footing and those of friends. You have heard me say that we would give the United States facilities to reach any Arab or Muslim country, to help it so that the case of Afghanistan will not be repeated. Of the main points I told you about, there will be no alliances with anyone, no bases for anyone and no single foreign soldier will ever fight a battle for Egypt.

This concerns the establishment of peace. I believe it is completely clear. When the United States agreed with us while we were changing the air force, it gave us the F-16, one of the most modern planes in the U.S. arsenal.

Do you recall when the Soviet Union used to give us equipment? It used to give us equipment 20 years old, such as SAM-1's and SAM-2's. It did not give us SAM-3's until after the attack on Abu Za'bal, as you recall, after the Abu Za'bal factory and Bahr al-Baqar school were attacked. The Soviet Union had the medium range SAM-3 for a long time. However, it gave us the SAM-1 and 2, as these were stockpiled. Whenever any of us visited the Soviet Union, they gave us SAM-1's and 2's.

The Soviet Union wanted to get rid of these missiles by selling them to us and taking furniture, shoes, foodstuffs and other things in exchange. The United States does not do this.

We wanted the F-5 planes and we were angry when Saudi Arabia did not purchase the 50 F-5's for us when it stopped its financial aid. We, however, obtained Phantom planes. For your information, Phantom planes are the main planes being used by NATO--the United States, England, France and the FRG. The Phantom is NATO's main plane. Then there was the contract for the F-16 planes, which are the most modern planes in the U.S. arsenal. The Soviet Union gave us only arms that were 10 or 20 years old, leaving us vulnerable and in a state of "no war, no peace" so that we would be forced to run after it.

This is the state of our relations with the United States.

As for our relations with the Arabs, as I have told you: Welcome, my heart is open and it has no rancor. God has provided for us in our own country, so we do not harbor grudges. We worship and thank God for not harboring spite for those midgets who wanted to strangle us in our time of need. No! We are rich and mature and God Almighty is with us and is giving us more and making us richer. God says: Take oil from your own territory and do without them. Thus, we have no grudges, never! But everyone must know his size, and we will not run after anyone. Anyone who wants us can come to Cairo, and if he does not, he is free.

I will move to the process of building democracy. Sons, you have all seen that from the first day I assumed power, I have been working. The day I finished off the centers of power 10 years ago, the 10th anniversary of which we celebrated this year, was my path to democracy. Why? You remember that at the start of the 15 May 1971 revolution I closed the detention houses once and for all. The Constitution was enacted and has not been suspended for a single moment. A parliamentary life has been established and has not been suspended for a single hour. We can pride ourselves on these achievements. We have increased the democratic base: Instead of one people's assembly, we established the Consultative Council as a council for the Egyptian family. In addition to the base of democracy, the People's Assembly, with its 390 or 394 members, we added the 210 members of the Consultative Council, as well as the presidential advisers from universities and various activities, in addition to the specialized national councils. Thus, we are expanding the democratic base.

There is, however, one thing that I told you about at the beginning of my speech and to which the defense minister called our attention. He said that a complete circle of history should have passed before the Egyptian Army made up for the disaster that befell it in 1967, if it was true that in what happened the army had made a mistake. It was proven, however, that the army had not made a mistake. Proof of this is that in 6 years, and not in a circle of time or generation, the army accomplished a miracle and an earth-shaking event before the whole world. The same thing must take place in the civilian sector in Egypt. How? As I have told you, the Egyptian civil sector has suffered for thousands of years. They had suffered for 2000 years before the 23 July revolution. The rule and the rulers were foreigners. This state of affairs would never build a state. A state begins its strong and honest life when it builds by its sons, not by its rulers. Unless every citizen in Egypt participates in building, Egypt will not be built. It is not a matter of government, rulers or party, never! These are wrong concepts held by the revolution parties prior to 23 July. Egypt must shake off this mark of disgrace, as you have removed from Egypt and the entire Arab nation the mark of disgrace of June. How can we achieve this in the civilian sector? You, sons, remember that I talked about my visit to the British Embassy and that I angered certain people by talking about this subject.

What do I mean by this? Who facilitated Great Britain's occupation of Egypt in 1882, during Cromer's rule? Those who facilitated this were the khedive and the rulers who represented Egypt and surrounded the khedive. Cromer came. You have heard, my sons, about Cromer, who ruled Egypt for 21 years. Indeed, he humiliated Egypt. He wrote two books flowing with insults and impudence against Egypt and its people. Why? Cromer was a high commissioner and his headquarters was in the Dubarah Palace, which is the embassy now. Cromer ruled Egypt through the rulers he was in contact with. Did Cromer meet the people? No! Cromer met with the rulers who, beginning with the khedive down to the most junior, knelt before him. Cromer insulted Egypt and the Egyptians. There are books to this effect in the library. Who is responsible? Did Cromer really represent the Egyptian people? No! Cromer represented the khedive and the mercenary Egyptian rulers, who were dealing with him in the name of Egypt.

Why does this cause anger? This is a fact. This man insulted Egypt. He considered the rulers and the pashas who went kneeling before him as the representatives of Egypt. Why do they get angry when we speak the truth?

There is something still worse. There are some veterans among you, but they are few. I lived during the era of Cromer the first. There was the Dinshway and Mustafa Kamil case during the rule of Cromer the first. Mustafa Kamil, may God bless his soul, was the founder of the national party. Mustafa Kamil went to Paris to explain the Dinshway case. There was no wireless or transistor then. Nobody knew anything about the Dinshway case. Mustafa Kamil went to Paris and turned the whole world against Cromer. Cromer was transferred from Egypt because of the Dinshway case. Before leaving, however, he wrote the worst that can be written about a people. He did not consider us as a people. Was this the truth? He was speaking on the basis of what he saw from the rulers and not the Egyptian people.

Cromer was removed. We read in history that he was lowly and that he ruled Egypt haughtily, conceitedly and arrogantly. He wrote the worst about Egypt than can be written about a people. A party was held in his honor. The pashas, who were rulers then, attended the party in Cromer's honor. Will this be repeated? I mention this to prevent its recurrence.

You have provided the guarantees to prevent the recurrence of 5 June by your own performance. You are the guarantee! We want to prevent the recurrence of Cromer and Killearn, who served in the civil sector. Killearn was exactly like Cromer. I was around when he was a high commissioner and then ambassador. He remained when the post of high commissioner was changed to that of ambassador. You will remember what happened on 4 February during the Second World War. You must have read about it. I was a lieutenant in the Signal Corps then. As a people, we were all against Britain. All of us. Why? It was because Britain was colonizing us. Our feelings were with the Germans.

This does not mean that we were Nazis or fascists, Never! The question was that Britain took our independence and was humiliatating us. Germany fought against Britain, and he who fought Britain must then have been good because it was Britain which humiliated us.

On 4 February 1942, Killearn conveyed an ultimatum to Faruq that unless Nahhas Pasha was charged with the formation of the cabinet by 6 o'clock he would be responsible for the consequences. The leaders met in 'Abdin Palace and there were many stories about what this and that person did. Some said An-Nahhas was innocent while others said An-Nahhas was so and so. The fact remains that the British envoy held the position of ambassador, not high commissioner. He was an ambassador who called on the highest authority in Egypt to tell him to appoint this man as prime minister.

This is what I am talking about. I am not talking about Faruq, An-Nahhas, Ahmad Mahir and others. No! This is of no concern at all. Why? At the time, my sons, I started to set up the organization. Our dignity, as a state, had been affected. Faruq was not liked in 1942. Why? Because his private life was as clear as the sun. However, Faruq represented the apex of power in Egypt and Egypt's dignity. How could Killearn do that? Remember the disgusting thing that happened after An-Nahhas came, following the ultimatum. Faruq wanted to dismiss him and was looking for an opportunity. He was asking the British whether or not to dismiss him. The British said no, and he would sit down. This was a disgusting view. Not only of the British but also the king, An-Nahhas and all politicians in the parties at the time, excluding the Al-Watani and Misr al-Fatah parties, all of whom surrendered to Britain.

You heard that a secretary at the British Embassy--not a minister plenipotentiary, a charge d'affaires or an ambassador, but a secretary--went to the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies and asked him to withdraw the minutes, which included a report on Ahmad Hasanayn. He wanted to withdraw the minutes, which only the deputies present had the right to alter or add to. I had held the post of speaker for several years. At the outset of each session the minutes of the previous session were read so that any member could ask for a rectification if his statement was misquoted, because the minutes were recorded in history.

The Wafd Party was in power and had a majority in parliament. The secretary asked them to cancel the minutes because they attacked Ahmad Hasanayn. The minutes were withdrawn. The next day the late Deputy Fikri Abazah said that the minutes were not those of yesterday's session, in which Ahmad Hasanayn was mentioned, and that the minutes did not include his statement. He was told that the minutes were the same. He was told this by the deputies of the Wafd Party, the prime minister, the Wafd Party secretary and others, all of whom said the minutes were unchanged.

Who allowed Killearn to humiliate Egypt like Cromer? Who allowed the pashas? Those of you who may refer to old papers would see that party members were drawn like flies to the high commissioner, and then the ambassador, or the embassy's secretary, so that he may be satisfied with them. The secretary had sought to abolish the minutes of the legislative authority and he was really humiliating them.

My sons, at the same time I started to set up an organization to free Egypt. I was not of Cromer's time, because it was Mustafa Kamil who ousted him before I was born, but I was of Killearn's time. Egypt must establish its existence with all calmness.

England must have known and realized that we were the Egyptians who represented the characteristics of the Egyptians, and not the pashas of the parties or even the king. When Killearn made the 4 February warning and then humiliated everyone, beginning with the king, who gave the title of pasha [sentence incomplete]. When the king gave them title of pasha they were happy, thinking they belonged to a class for being pashas. Since Kings Fu'ad and Faruq, who gave the title of pasha, were beaten with shoes by the English, what was the value of those people who took the title of pasha from such kings?

Not only this, but something happened to me, my sons: They expelled me from the armed forces on 26 Ramadan 1942 by royal decree, dispensing with my services. The staff officer, Cairo Branch, in Manshiyat al-Bakri, Maj Gen 'Arif, who is still living, informed me of the decision and the political police took me from the canteen to the foreigners' jail. This happened in 1942 and I remained in detention throughout 1942, 1943 and 1944. I was arrested by the 4 February Cabinet on orders from the English. A year later, my family asked about me. The Interior Ministry simply told them not to trouble themselves because I was under arrest on orders from the British authority and would not be released until the English said so.

I thought that perhaps An-Nahhas wanted this because he was appointed by the English. When the An-Nahhas cabinet fell in October 1944, I was still in detention, as I told you. I sent word to Prime Minister Ahmad Mahir. My family went to the minister's secretary, for they had no one else to go to because at the time we knew no one who had connections. The Ahmad Mahir cabinet repeated what the An-Nahhas cabinet had said: You are under arrest on orders from the British authorities and will not be released until the English order your release.

What sentiments I felt, being an Egyptian and the son of an Egyptian and proud of my country, nationality and the history of my country, and wanting to liberate it, when the majority, the minority, the opposition, the majority party, the parties and the king all said to me--me! An Egyptian who was on Egyptian soil and a pure patriot struggling for my country--that I was under arrest here in Egypt on orders from England, and that they could not release me without orders from England. This was the state of affairs, my sons. This is not a story told to me by someone else, it is my own life. When Killearn did this, I thought: Killearn thinks only the Irish are hot-blooded. No! We have been here for 7000 years and our blood is hotter than the Irish and all the world in our love and yearning for Egypt. We were not the pashas, the parties or the flies that went to Britain's embassy and were treated with the contempt that Cromer and Killearn used with the Egyptians.

Killearn was more arrogant than Cromer because he began his humiliation with Faruq and ended with every Egyptian politician. I thought of telling England it was high time it knew that Egypt was not the king, the parties, pashas or leaders, never! Those were a class of mercenaries who never represented us. Egypt was us, the youth. The first plan I now announce to you, my sons, and they may blame me for it. But today I am speaking to you as the head of your Egyptian family. You will know this and the people will hear me. The first thing I thought of was that I wanted to tell the British Foreign Office that Killearn, to whom it gave a free hand to humiliate the king, the pashas and the party leaders, was dealing with a class that did not represent Egypt, and that I would tell it what Egypt was.

I decided to blow up the British Embassy on the head of Killearn so that England may know that Killearn was dealing with the pashas and not with Egypt. Egypt had a different opinion. When we found out that this operation would have its consequences for the country, we searched for Killearn's right-hand man. He was Amin 'Uthman, who was responsible for the 4 February deed and who mediated on behalf of An-Nahhas and the country. He was an agent and a traitor. A secret society was formed and its members killed 'Uthman.

I was detained in the foreigners prison after being arrested and charged with training members of the secret society. The happiest day in my life was when I received AL-MUQATTAM newspaper when I was an inmate in the foreigners' prison. AL-MUQATTAM was published in the afternoon, and it was the organ of the British Embassy. AL-MUQATTAM reported the decision providing for the transfer of Killearn, who had humiliated the pashas, parties and the king. What prompted the transfer of Killearn was the case of Amin 'Uthman. It was the Egyptian youths and the will of Egypt which transferred Killearn. Why do some get angry when I say this?

Regarding the building of democracy, I say that in the same way you have provided the guarantee against the recurrence of 5 June militarily, we must provide the popular and civilian guarantee to prevent the return of a Cromer or a Killearn. They don't have to be British, but can be any type of foreign rule or any type of capitulationist leadership which does not represent the people of Egypt. They did not represent us during the rule of Cromer or of Killearn. We must provide these guarantees. We must guarantee that no such fainthearted people should assume the rule of Egypt and express their weakness and degradation as the true feelings of the Egyptian people.

This is what I am doing now so that we may guarantee that the eras of Cromer and Killearn, with their leadership and differences, are not repeated in the history of this people the same way that you have guaranteed against the recurrence of 5 June in our Egyptian military history.

This, my sons, prompts me to speak about the opposition. What is the story? As I have told you, we who rule want to build a state or have actually started to build a state where security, safety and dignity of man prevail and where the decision and the will our ours. We want to follow the suit of Britain, France, the United States, Canada and all the countries that have attained a certain standard and where people live in security, safety and dignity, and not of the communist camp or the parties which we have tried and which I spoke about.

I started this despite everybody. We have the right to be proud that Egypt is the only state in the Arab region or the entire Middle East where democracy, security and safety prevail and where man's dignity is safeguarded. Nobody can deny this. Well, there are still some remnants of Cromer and Killearn. They are people with sick minds who want to rule. What do they do? They search for something to hide underneath. The rancorous people found their way under the word "opposition." I told you that they total only 20 among our population of 42 million. Their voice remains a little high because some of them were once publishers; two of them were members of the Revolution Command Council; some had positions at the time of 'Abd an-Nasir; and some were once with us in the Cabinet. There were a total of only 20 who came under a word named "opposition."

Democracy must be practiced in building our security and safety, sons. We must never return to dictatorship under which a person wakes up in the morning to find himself in a detention camp or that custodianship was imposed on him by telephone or such. I have canceled all this. This does not unite the people, but shatters the people.

We are building a state. The guarantees of democracy I have introduced are that I have closed the detention houses and upheld the supremacy of law. That is, I cannot give orders to detain anyone or to take measures against him, because only the court, and not I, can take measures. This is an administrative measure. I am introducing all these guarantees to ensure safety, security and man's pride. Why are the 20 persons exploiting these guarantees? They are doing this to strike at democracy under the name of opposition.

Opposition in democratic systems is a well known and indisputable issue. In a democratic system there must be a majority and an opposition. A majority that rules and an opposition that objects in order to demonstrate the philosophy of democracy and provide safety and security. The characteristics of the opposition is that if a ruler should take wrong measures, the opposition would draw attention to these wrong measures. This is part of democracy. At present the opposition is one of exploitation. Why? They are still in a state of inertia, because the process is one of rancor, as was the case with the parties before the revolution. Every party leader wants to be a ruler. I cannot make 20 presidents. This has never happened in history. I cannot make 50 ministers. The number is very big. If I tell these 20 persons to come [words indistinct], they will run for me. When they disguise themselves under the cloak of opposition, I disagree. We must distinguish what is opposition and what is rancor. I say "yes" to opposition.

The opposition is that its parties or party have programs different from the programs of the government. When I say, for instance, that food security must be achieved by this or that way, the opposition can say "no," it is better for our projects to be achieved by this or that way. This is how opposition works throughout the world. This is opposition.

When a constitutional mistake is made, the opposition could stand up and tell the people "no," that a constitutional mistake has been made and the constitution provides for this and the government made this mistake. Then a calm discussion can take place in the People's Assembly and among the people to arrive at the facts.

But, given their present method, the opposition elements will be trampled because they are insignificant. However, they are exploiting the name of democracy and are protected by democracy because I closed the detention houses. I could have finished this hallucination and ordered their detention, and they would have been finished. No, never! Whatever happens, we will never go back to this method.

This is the reason I regretfully say that opposition does not exist in Egypt. Until now there has been no democracy. We will hold a general discussion in order to create an opposition. The opposition must be one of programs. There must be national issues on which we, both government and opposition, stand up and say are national issues that must be argued. The opposition must first maintain national unity and social peace. All these mendacious [halafit] [people] have nothing to do with national unity or social peace, because these things mean nothing to them. They think that if confusion should occur one of them would have a chance. This is the reason I raise the subject of opposition, and I am not preoccupied with this because we will discuss everything publicly among the people, and everyone will voice his opinion. We will tackle our issues calmly and without emotions.

The third building I want to discuss--I have talked too much--is achieving prosperity, which is currently our most essential issue. Peace and democracy were established just to achieve prosperity. I am very happy that the defense minister told me that the beginning is good. [As-Sadat asks the defense minister] How many apartments will you distribute next week? Next week, God willing, I will distribute to you 1,200 apartments. If we continue at this rate [applause], God willing, it will cover the country. We are proceeding with this project. My sons, your battle is one that I identify with the slogan "The future of Egypt is challenge." The future of Egypt needs two things: increase in production and a boost in the agricultural sector to be the mainstream of our economy.

The second thing is that we must be self-sufficient in food, because this is the world's problem from now until the year 2000 and after. This is Egypt's future. I will be going to As-Salihiyah, near here, where I will camp in a tent, leaving Alexandria now and then to face the challenge.

This time are we reclaiming or leveling the land or opening canals by tractors? No. We will cultivate the land. We will apply the new technology which we acquired from Arizona in the United States. We spent 3 years learning the operation. The land will be cultivated in rows up to 4 meters. Any land having rows of up to 4 meters, be it up or down, will be cultivated after applying the irrigation system by which 150 feddans will be irrigated in one circle and water will be saved. A period of 3 months later, after sowing, the first crop will be harvested here in As-Salihiyah.

This year we will begin with 50,000 feddans. Each 50,000 feddans will constitute an agricultural-industrial complex for processing milk into butter, cheese and other products, in addition to poultry and egg farming. Vegetables will be produced as will fodder for livestock. There will be an industrialization of agricultural produce by either preserving the produce in refrigerators or dehydrating it or turning it into juice, like tomatoes. There will be 17 industries based on agriculture in the future. We will cultivate 10,000 and 20,000 feddans each year while not even 50,000 feddans each will be sufficient to meet the increasing number in population here.

This year I am starting with 50,000 feddans so that once we master our operation with the 50,000 feddans we will next year move to 100,000 feddans. Beginning 1983, God willing, we will cultivate 150,000 feddans. Each 50,000 feddans will constitute a city accommodating 50,000 citizens, thereby resolving the housing problems. This means that by the end of the year the 50,000 feddans will produce the food they need and more and a new city emerges for 50,000 people.

The city about which I told you that Sharon [Israeli agriculture minister] and our agricultural experts are working in cooperation with development experts to establish on 12,500 feddans will be a small governorate in the triangle, to accommodate more people. The one in As-Salihiyah will be 50,000 feddans. The next will be then 150,000, and so forth. The only solution will be by mass production.

To make things clear to you, while I was there they cultivated 50 feddans with potatoes in 1 day with tractors. The operation was entirely mechanized. The tractors can cultivate 50 feddans in 1 day. The tractor plows the land, sows the seed and fertilizes, all along straight rows. In order to cultivate 50 feddans in the old land, like the 50 feddans which were cultivated here in As-Salihiyan by tractors in 1 day, so that you may know the difference, I must have 500 workers to cultivate 50 feddans and do the work of one tractor per day. Each worker earns 2 pounds. I would have cultivated the 50 feddans for 1,000 pounds for manpower, in addition to the cost of seeds and fertilizer. The tractor's operation costs 10 or 15 pounds, excluding the seeds. This is to show you the difference between the mass production and the system we are following in the valley, which does not achieve the same yield.

This is prosperity. Agriculture should again become the basis of Egypt's economy. We open the horizons before all university graduates and everyone who completes the service in the armed forces, police, judiciary or anywhere else. All opportunities are provided, as is the case in the United States, because the people are the decisionmakers, the landowners and sovereign over their land.

I have taken long, my sons, but it was essential that I should give you a complete picture of the previous stage and the coming stage, God willing. I implore God Almighty that our future meetings, if he prolongs our life, be devoted to taking an account of what we have accomplished. If I were to give an account of what we have accomplished, it would have taken all of this session today, and I wouldn't have been able to talk to you about all the internal and external problems about which I spoke. However, you are present near the tunnel, the Suez Canal and the As-Salihiyah. You are in the center of the main achievements, my sons.

I implore God to grant you success, my sons. Let it be known to you that you have performed the miracle by your performance. You have given examples even in your aid to the civilian sector. I am proud of my sons in the Engineering Corps and of what they have done in the civilian sector. I am also proud of what the Signals Corps has done in the civilian sector. I want you to remain always an example of achievement, speed and perfection.

I implore God to be able to meet you again, so we may speak about a bigger accomplishment and greater hopes to be able to open for our generations--our sons and grandsons after us--the road to prosperity, security, safety and development and the road to Egypt with a high head and brow, even if bleeding, as we bled during the days of the defeat.

I implore God never to return these days. Our brows bled, but they remained high in the sky. Praise be to God that after 6 years you were actually able to perform the miracle, make the earthquake and secure the future of the military performance. Your people shall ensure, God willing, the future of the performance of all of Egypt for the welfare of the people and their development. May God grant you success and peace be with you.

AS-SADAT INTERVIEW ON ISRAELI RAID, MIDEAST PEACE

NC111516 Cairo MENA in English 1440 GMT 11 Jun 81

["Text" of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's interview with Japanese television--date and place not given]

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jun (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat declared that the Israeli air raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor constitutes return back to the pre-peace process era, to which we should not have returned at all. The president said that the only prevailing fact in our area now is the peace process and the Camp David accords.

In an interview to the Japanese television carried out by Mrs Karona Kamaro, director of the international affairs institute in Tokyo, President as-Sadat firmly asserted that Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin did not mention anything at all to him concerning the operation against a the Iraqi nuclear reactor when they recently met in Sharm ash-Shaykh. He said that the Israeli operation will add more difficulties and more complications to the situation, which is already difficult and complicated. The most difficulty is that this operation gives the Soviet Union and those who are agents like Syria promotion in the area we should not have given them at all, the president added.

President as-Sadat stressed that all obstacles will be surmounted adding, we are not ready at all to drop the peace process or to let our people down, even to let the Israeli people down. We are not going to let either the Egyptians or the Israelis or those Arab peace-loving peoples. We are not going to let them down at all. The president declared that the peace process will be resumed immediately following the Israeli elections.

Following the text of the interview:

Question: I have the feeling that immediately after your conference with Israeli Premier Begin in Sharm ash-Shaykh I think this attack against the atomic reactor of Iraq took place. Did he at that time mention anything at all to you at the conference?

As-Sadat: Not at all. Even he has declared yesterday that he did not tell me about it, and really I was very disappointed because after the peace process started four years before there should not have been such acts like this which they called pre-emptive measures. Well all this belongs to the era before the peace process started. By this act from the Israeli side, we are returning back to the old era. We should not have returned at all to it because new ideas have come, the peace process has started and, as I have already expressed and stated, that the only prevailing fact in our area now is the peace process. Despite all the changes that have taken place here either the Iranian revolution, or the Iraqi-Iranian war or what is taking place there between Syria and Jordan, or what has taken place in Saudi Arabia or in the west between Morocco and Algeria and the Polisario, and Libya and so--the changes is the peace process and the Camp David agreements and the treaty between Egypt and Israel. So if this action which the Israelis expressed officially that it was pre-emptive action, well this means going back to the old ideas that should have been dropped after the peace process, after it has been consolidated now.

Question: So, anyway, this Israeli action itself may bring Arab unity again, or what do you think in that concept?

As-Sadat: Well, it will add more difficulties and more complications to the situation, which is already difficult and complicated, and the most, I mean the most difficulty in it is that it gives the Soviet Union and those who are agents like Syria, it will give them promotion in the area we should not have given them at all.

Question: I think it is very difficult for you not to be involved in this situation. What would you like to chart your way now?

As-Sadat: Well, as I have already stated in the communique that we issued from the presidency, we shall always be sticking to the peace process and we shall always be working for jumping over all these obstacles and difficulties, because we have started this peace process and we are not ready at all to drop it or to let our people down. We are not going to let either the Egyptians or the Israelis or those Arab peace-loving peoples, we are not going to let them down at all and we shall continue. But as I told you, it puts a very heavy burden on our shoulders that we need not have had in this precise moment, when we are waiting for the Israeli elections and then after that for an active role from the side of the United States to resume the peace process immediately after the Israeli elections.

Question: Well, Mr President, your efforts for peace in the Middle East ended war in this area but still what we may call the main issues for the Middle East problem, I think, are the issue of Jerusalem and the state of Palestine. These two issues are not quite solved yet; I think you have a great deal of task to carry out in this area, how would you like to solve these problems?

As-Sadat: Well, let me tell you this; first of all in front of this challenge that we are facing and repercussions of what Israel really has committed against Iraq lately, we must first of all try our best not to drop the peace process at all. In Camp David we have agreed upon two main points, the first point in Camp David was the treaty between Egypt and Israel, and this we have fulfilled and both of us is honouring his obligations. We have no complaints and the Israelis have no complaints. The second point in Camp David is the full autonomy for the Palestinians. You know in such a problem with the dimension like this problem you can not solve it in one step. So we said in Camp David too that the Palestinians be given the full autonomy for five years to rule themselves and after three years of this interim period or traditional period we sit together, Egypt, the United States, Israel and the Palestinians and Jordanians, we sit together after the three years and decide for the Palestinians to choose their future after the five years of transitional period.

As you have already mentioned, Jerusalem and the state of Palestine, this will not be raised before the three years, but as you know every one of us has stated his position in regard with Jerusalem and this has been made through letters that were officially declared so what really I am after is let us fulfill Camp David's two points on full autonomy, and this will mean that the Palestinians, instead of having the Israeli occupation, they will be having full autonomy and then after three years we sit and discuss the future. The Palestinians are to choose their future, and we have given them the right to veto whatever decisions they do not agree to. So Jerusalem is part of the Western Bank, and as I told you, both of us has stated his position on it. Lately while I was in Sharm ash-Shaykh I declared my position again in regard with Jerusalem, saying that we do not agree that the city be divided again either by barbed wire or any other way of division; on the contrary, we agree to one city but the Arab part should be under Arab sovereignty because these are historical rights. After that there should be a combined municipality which consists of Arabs and Israelis and they can elect a mayor by rotation every six months for instance, once Arab and once Israeli for the one city to look after the services in the city and the united city and free access for the three religions. I have even gone much further that this when I said that the city is a holy city for the three religions and despite the fact that the wailing wall, which is sacred for the Jews, despite the fact that it is in the Arab part, but I told Begin that he can riase the Israeli flag on the wailing wall to show our good will, as I told you despite the fact that it is part of the old Arab city that should be under Arab sovereignty.

And then I have made myself much more clear not only with Premier Begin but also with the parliamentary delegation, the Israeli parliamentary delegation, that visited us lately. I told them you are eighteen million all over the world; the Muslims are eight hundred millions all over the world. Why should not we come together because in the city there is a very, I mean sensitive, religious inspiration for both of us the city itself and for the Christians also. But I told them Muslims have eight hundred millions, you are eighteen and we do not ask to fulfill what we need hundred percent and you should not ask us to take hundred percent. We should compromise, because it is a religious inspiration for both of us, and if we can come together eighteen million Jews with eight hundred million Muslims and one billion Christians this will be real peace. Why should not we do this, so this is my idea that I have already expressed there in Sharm ash-Shaykh lately before the press.

Question: Mr President, do you see any possibility at all to make the city of Jerusalem an international city, a Vatican-style-city, despite what Mr Begin stated in this respect during the recent press conference?

As-Sadat: Well, yes, you remember at the press conference in Sharm ash-Shaykh, Premier Begin had expressed his opinion, and he is entitled to express his opinion and it is natural we may differ. We have differed before even in Camp David, before Camp David we had great differences but we have worked out the agreement and we have jumped over those differences. I am not pessimistic, I am optimistic. Really after the Israeli elections we shall find some way to deal with this, but your question about the Vatican-style or international city, as I told you, both of us Egypt and Israel agree upon free access for the three religions. This is the only point of agreement between us in Jerusalem issue, but let me tell you this, the historical rights of the Arabs, and there is a small history that I want to tell you abou . After the Arab conquest the archbishop of Jerusalem, when he wanted to hand over ie city for the Arabs according to the tradition and to whatever have been done in the past, he asked to meet the caliph himself and the Muslim Caliph 'Umar ibn al-Khattab came from the heart of the Arab Peninsula to Jerusalem to take over the keys of the church. Why, because something you may know the keys of the church by history and it is the most sacred place for Christians where Christ was crusified and buried, this is the most sacred place for them. Well they have agreed throughout history that those who keep the keys of this church are Muslim Arabs, even we have Christian Arabs, but the traditional history and right is Muslim Arabs. The keys should be kept in a certain family, which is Muslim Arabs. They are keeping it until now despite even under the Israeli occupation. So we agree to the Vatican style, but the Arab part should be under the Arab sovereignty, or we agree to the internationalisation of the whole city--the Arab and the Israeli parts--like the Vatican. Yes, why not, if it could be applied to the two parts of the city. We agree but if it is only going to be applied (the internationalisation) to the Arab part only, we do not agree.

Question: And of course another issue, the issue of the state of Palestine. Since the Camp David meeting you have not met with Mr 'Arafat, is there any obstacle for you to speak with him or he has to satisfy any sort of condition before he comes to speak to you?

As-Sadat: Well, you see for me and from our side we are completely open and we have no complexes if he ('Arafat) chooses to come, yes he can come any moment. But we are not going to run after him. So I think in the Arab world by now 'Arafat and others know that those who are asking for a Palestinian state are the Egyptians not the other Arabs that are exploiting the whole situation. We have asked for a Palestinian entity for them according to what they choose, but we have also stated since 1974 that this Palestinian state should be linked with Jordan, either under a confederation or a federation or any sort of link. Why, because this Palestinian state that will emerge will need lots of help and support and they should have this link with Jordan and also to make the Israelis much more secure or feeling security, this is our idea, and we have stated and declared it.

Question: I think many people are worried or concerned over the state of Palestine. Many of them did not like the idea of a Soviet-oriented state to be established there. So to remove that worry, I would like to ask if 'Arafat expressed the wish to see you, do you agree?

As-Sadat: He is welcome. He can come here to Cairo or in Alexandria, and we shall always be like we have been open-hearted and open-minded. But I doubt 'Arafat will agree to this, despite the fact that in Europe you know I addressed the European Parliament last February and in this precise moment really the Palestinian question has the full support of the whole Western Europe, and they should not forget this, the Palestinians they should sieze the opportunity not act like they are acting, refusing everything and after five years they come and ask for what they refused five years before. You know they are now asking for the division of 1947, now they are asking for the division of 1947, in forty seven they refused it, the Palestinians and the Arab world. Now they are asking for this division. Well as they say in the United States, its now a dead horse. That is what they do.

Question. I think King Husayn of Jordan may have a sort of concept on the Middle East issue. Would you have any advice to make to King Husayn?

As-Sadat: Really it is something very sarcastic. Why? Lately he has visited the Soviet Union, well all of us know his relations with the USA, these are traditional relations. He wants to be a statesman, a well statesman, to visit the Soviet Union. Does he forget that the Soviet Union is in Afghanistan doing what he [the Soviet Union] is doing now? I wonder really in Camp David, we have made a very important role for King Husayn and you know the moment we sign the full autonomy and as I expressed in Sharm ash-Shaykh, I am optimistic, by God's will, by the end of this year we shall be signing it, whoever comes as a result of the Israeli elections and Begin has, as you may remember, has agreed with me upon this fact. Well the moment we shall be signing also a declaration calling King Husayn to join us and resume his responsibilities in the West Bank during the transitional period of five years. Well King Husayn appears to be not satisfied with what we have given him as a role in Camp David. He has put it in his pocket and he wants to build on it so that he can have the Western Bank as part of his united kingdom that he has declared. Well this will not materialize at all. My advice to him is that to stop all this maneouvres and joinwith us so that we can bring the Palestinians in the proper approach towards ending the Israeli occupation and after three years under full autonomy they can decide for themselves.

Question: Mr President, in Camp David you discussed matters pertaining to Jordan in spite of the absence of King Husayn, what do you think of that?

As-Sadat: Let me tell you the true story of this. While I was in Camp David one day one of my aides in London telephoned me and told me that King Husayn is in London and he has visited my aide in his hotel and asked him to convey a message to me, saying that he is now ready to join with us in Camp David. So immediately after my aid told me this I took the number of King Husayn, the telephone number, and immediately I phoned him in London from Camp David.

I asked him, did you send me a message saying so and so? He said yes. I told him, well we are facing great problems and difficulties and I shall be contacting you to tell you if there is any hope. At that time we were really facing a deadlock and I asked him, what is your program" He told me that he will be proceeding from London to Madrid and then after that to Morocco. So I told him, very well, I shall contact you. Well one day after that King Husayn immediately left London directly to Amman and in Amman the American commentator, the very famous lady Barbara Walters, telephoned him and he told her that I asked him to join in Camp David, but he refused.

When I heard this on the television in the United States while I was in Camp David, I called Barbara and told her I am going to choke you really before all the American public opinion. She said why. I told her because you have reported this from King Husayn and you did not ask me. The true story is so and so. What has happened really is that he was ordered by Saudi Arabia to return back because even before we reached anything in Camp David they were going to oppose it, so they called him back to Amman and you know King Husayn always will fulfill whatever Saudi Arabia says, because it is $1.2 billion that he is receiving every year and thisis his real cause to have the $1.2 billion, so this is the true story of it.

In Camp David we gave him much more that he could have imagined, because you know Gaza Strip was under the Egyptian administration when it was seized by the Israelis, but when we agreed upon the full autonomy I said let us give Gaza Strip, also with the Western Bank, as responsibility to King Husayn. We have reallygiven him a role without his attendance, more than he could have imagined really. And if he did not agree, he would have told me I would have taken this role, I made a commitment on myself that if King Husayn refused I shall be ready to fulfill this, but I know he will be very happy because he wants to join Western Bank and the Gaza Strip with Jordan; I agree as I told you under any preparations but it should be by the acceptance on the Palestinians not by force. Forcing King Husayn on them is just like forcing the Israelis on them. So this is the true story of the whole thing.

Question: Mr President, you just mentioned Saudi Arabia. What about its stand?

As-Sadat: Well, it is a long time since we have stopped dealing with each other, but with Prince Fahd it is very unfortunate thing that whatever we agree to he used to come after that and go back on what he said or so, and believe me until this moment I do not know what he really wants. If it is the slogan about the Palestinians and so, well the whole world is full of slogans. Well let us have something practical to reach or to fulfill these slogans that are used by them.

Question: What do you think of President Reagan's Middle East policy?

As-Sadat: I shall be visiting him. We have already fixed the date of the visit next August, and I have received here Secretary Haig, and we have really reached certain understanding upon all the issues that we discussed together. I am very optimistic and hopeful until this moment it is exactly like you say they did not put the details of their policy they only put the outlines, which I agree to and which really are very considerate and very understanding and on the level of the responsibility of the first superpower of the world, which should be responsible after peace, I am optimsistc. I did not meet President Reagan until now, next August I shall be meeting with him, with Secretary Haig, with the leaders also of the Senate and the Congress, and I think we shall do good business there.

Question: In the past you have unfortunate experience with the Soviet Union. What do you think your relations with the Soviet Union would be from now on, and what do you think of Brezhnev?

As-Sadat: You know Brezhnev, as Brezhnev himself, I always liked him. He is a dear friend. Believe me and in the old collective leadership that has consisted of Brezhnev, Kosygin and Podgorny, he was the only politically minded man. The others--Kosygin was a technocrat, Podgorny has no conception of anything at all and for that they sent him out and they should have done this from the first. Brezhnev always is very amiable and he is a dear friend, despite what has taken place between us, but it is the policy of the Soviet Union as a super power. First of all the way they dealt with me really was unfair.

First they agreed with the United States in 1972 that in the area here military relaxation should prevail while they know in the Soviet Union that we are twenty steps behind Israel in armament, and so this would have meant, if we agreed to it this would have meant that Israel would have been until this moment in the eastern shore of the canal so they always, it is the Soviet Union policy, they always want you to depend on them, so they will never help you to decide any problem to keep it, and no peace and no war, and so this is the difficulty. And you know we do not have an ambassador there now but they have their ambassador here, and after Afghanistan I was going to send the ambassador when this Afghanistan incident has took place we refused to send our ambassador again, because this is agression on a sister Muslim country.

But I declared, and I am declaring, and I am telling you if they choose to deal with us squarely and fairly we are ready to have good relations with them. We have nothing personally against Brezhnev or so; on the contrary, as I told you, I like Brezhnev. He is only politically minded and he is amiable also, but this is the difficulty with the Soviet Union. They want to apply their policies; either you agree or not. I am not a communist and I shall never be a communist, I am a nationalist. Like we are dealing with the United States now, they are dealing with us fair and square as full, on the same level, as full friends. Why should not we deal like that so we are friends. I have declared without even their asking that I am ready to give them facilities to reach any Arab or Muslim state until Indonesia whenever there is any incident like the Afghanistan incident or so they did not ask me but I made this commitment myself because we are expressing our gratitude. They are dealing fair and square with us on the same level and with full friendship.

Question: After Camp David, how do you see the domestic situation, some rich people are getting richer and richer. How do you see this domestic policy here?

As-Sadat: Well let me tell you this, I have raised this question last May, you know on the fourteenth of May we always celebrate the anniversary of the May revolution that I started in May 1971, so every 14th of May I give a very important speech. Last year as you know we have ended the martial law and all what we have suffered since the First World War. This year I have raised a very important question, the opposition; well and I told my people the government and my party, the National Democratic Party, is a very powerful party, it is without any conceit, 99 percent. In this country with me and with my party and with the government so the opposition, we do not have a real opposition, and I put this as a question to be discussed by my party and by the whole population of Egypt. We want a strong opposition because as you know we have amended out constitution and we have adopted the multi-party system in democracy. Well unfortunately, those who are working in politics, the leaders, they are not acting as opposition, they are acting as haters.

The opposition we need should be objective, should have programmes to discuss ideas that are much better than those applies by the government or by the other parties. Those who are trying to be under the umbrella of the opposition they are putting doubt, they are accusing the government, they are using the word opposition to hide their grudges and their way of hatred and they are doing their best to strike the national unity and the social security that we are living here. So I told them quite frankly and I told my people we want opposition but we do not want haters, let there be haters it is ok, in every country there are haters, but let us have a real opposition.

That what you have already heard, there are differences between rich and poor, these are their hatred, that they are trying to put to instigate the people against the national unity. Why.

Because as I told you they are very, very small minority with me in the party I am not boasting, 99.9 percent, in the country and they can not face us in this, so they are trying to push the people for subversive action against the government because they think that this is the only way for them to do something or harm the government. But the regime will not be harmed at all and my open door policy.

Let me tell you some statistics that will show you. In 1972 we were going to be declared bankrupt by the World Bank because we did not pay the installment for the Export-Import Bank in the United States and the bank went to the World Bank to declare our bankruptcy, I remember when McNamara, head of the World Bank, sent me, he is a dear friend and he knows the situation here and he knows me, so he sent me a special envoy secretly and asked me to send him one million dollars so that he can pay to the Ex-Im Bank and end this. And do you know I spent one week to try to find one million dollars and I found it after a week, one million dollars we did not have in 1972. In 1973 you may have heard, when I told the history of the battle of the October war, my security council which I asked to convene, it was five days before the battle, I told them officially that the country is bankrupt, our economy is below zero level; five days after that I started the October war.

Well let me tell you what did my open-door policy do in 1974 immediately after the October war. I declared my open-door policy in 1975. I opened the Suez Canal after it was cleared and we started with you in Japan a very ambitious programme to develop the canal, the first phase of which was completed last year, and I opened it; marvelous work that has been done by your people here. Do you know what I receive from the canal now. In 1972 I received first year four hundred million dollars. This year after the first phase of this programme that I told you about and which has been done by your people, this year I shall be receiving 1.2 billion dollars from the canal; it is not one million that I sought for one week. After I took over eighty percent of Sinai, we have found oil this year. You may have heard with Amoco and Mobil which will make us in two years one of the main producers of oil. And I am not in need for any Arab help starting from this year. So this my open-door policy.

For instance, let me tell you something, I would have liked you to be with me two days before, when I was visiting what I called the challenge. This is the agro-industrial complex that I am starting. It is not only an agro-industrial complex for intensive agriculture and raising the production and the production of food, to be self-supporting in three years to ome, but also solving the housing problem. At the end of this year we shall be fulfilling the first agro-industrial complex, fifty thousand acres of land cultivated, a city of fifty thousand population, farmers who will have a salary more than a hundred pounds a month. Well, ask the taxi driver what does he receive now, as those artisans in the country. A taxi driver or plumber is having now an income more that than of the prime minister yes, tell those who told you that there is a difference, yes there are but the taxi driver, the plumber, the builder, all those you know, the baker, go to any bakery in Alexandria or Cairo, he receives every day seven pounds not seven dollars. So go by yourself and ask so it is not there are the haters who are trying their best to create instability, but they cannot, because, as I told you, the country is behind my party. You can come by the end of this year and you will see the first agro-industrial complex which will be fifty thousand acres this year. Next year a hundred thousand acres, two cities; the year after a hundred and fifty thousand acres, with three cities; a city for every fifty thousand acres that can absorb fifty thousand inhabitants. So this is my work, and ask now the farmer on your way from Cairo to Alexandria, on the road of the delta, stop by any of the fields and ask the laborer, the villager, what does he receive, two pounds a day, believe me some taxi drivers, those who own the taxi because we give them the opportunity to own the taxi also, they have money much more than I have, than my salary as president.

Question: I think you are to visit Japan. When do you think you will be visiting there?

As-Sadat: First let me ask you to convey the deep gratitude of my people and mine for the very generous help that you have given us in the very difficult moments. We shall not be facing these difficult moments any more, and in two years, when our production of oil comes, we shall do our best to stabilise your needs from Egypt here without even your asking, because you have stood with us in the difficult hours. My gratitude is for this, and for the reception that has been accorded to my wife and the hospitality, really, and generosity. Well I am looking forward also for a much broader cooperation with Japan, especially in agriculture, not only in the second phase of the Suez Canal project or the industrial projects that we have; for instance, the sponge iron which we have signed here that will work on the gas that we found under the sea here. You are rendering marvellous technology to us, but we consider you a sister country because you are oriental like us, and you belong to the orient like us, for that we are proud of your technology, of your knowledge, of your status in the world of today, one of these who have the latest technology in the whole world, we are very proud and we want to make use of this for your benefit and our benefit together. I know it is not only in industry you have the technology, in agriculture also, and what I am seeking [to solve] now is the food problem, [which] would be the problem of the world in the next twenty years; for that I am working day and night to be self-supporting in three years. By God's help we shall be before that, so I shall be trying to convince our friends in Japan to help us in agriculture like they are helping us in industry and to have the new technology.

I did not tell you, for instance, that in the most critical moments in the last two years I have done my best with some of my colleagues in the Arab world so that those fanatics will not harm Japan in the provision of oil. I have done it secretly, because as I told you, in this country we are a people of values, we cherish values, so our friend will be our friend and we shall stand by him whatever, like the shah when he was refused by the whole world. Well, he was a friend to Egypt and he had done lots for Egypt, so we stood by him despite all the whole world turned their back to him. So we have done the same with you, you may not know that I have done my best, so that in Baghdad or any other place they will not take any decision against Japan. But thank God, in the future, all the oil that we found is under the Red Sea the western desert did not yet give us what is in it, and it will give us and two years from now we shall be stabilising your need from oil because you are friends and you should not be threatened by anyone. Our oil revenues will exceed one million barrels and it is going up. We shall be one of the main oil producers, and I am happy for this because in this moment we can express our gratitude to our friends who stood with us when we were in need. Let me tell you this, and let me be fair, Saudi Arabia has been very understanding despite, I mean despite the relations between us, but regarding Japan, Saudi Arabia has been very understanding and I must thank them for this.

AS-SADAT, TOP AIDES DISCUSS ISRAELI RAID ON IRAQ

NC111526 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jun (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat today met in Alexandria with Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Presidential Affairs, Culture and Information Mansur Hasan. During the meeting President as-Sadat reviewed the latest developments and events since the Israeli attack on Sunday against the Iraqi nuclear reactor. This was stated by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who added that the President also reviewed the message he received yesterday from Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

It was decided to form a committee headed by Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and including Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Mansur Hasan as members. The committee will follow the situation and the developments that may take place on the international and regional levels and implement the president's instructions in this connection, in line with Egypt's stand toward this aggression and its consequences.

Meanwhile, upon his return to Cairo from Alexandria today Kamal Hasan 'Ali met with the U.S. charge d'affaires in Cairo to exchange views on the situation and follow up on the events since Sunday in light of the U.S. statements and the Egyptian stand.

AL-AKHBAR VIEWS U.S. CULPABILITY FOR ISRAELI RAID

NC120828 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 12 Jun 81

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Under the heading "What Is Required From America," AL-AKHBAR writes that the U.S. administration is currently occupied with facing the effects of the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Meetings are going on between U.S. officials and the U.S. President, who is summoning the U.S. National Security Council for many meetings in order to discuss the U.S. stance with regard to this aggression. The U.S. public is very interested to know what this stance will be.

The paper says that the UN Security Council is scheduled to meet to express its views on this aggression and the steps that should be taken. However, the world wants to know more about the U.S. stance with regard to this Israeli aggression than about the UN Security Council's views. This aggression has shaken international peace and threatened the world's interests and has placed U.S. interests in and relations with the Middle East at a juncture.

We would not be mistaken in asserting that the world in general and the Arabs in particular consider the United States committed to denounce this aggression. This does not refer to the U.S. commitment toward the peace process, but to its responsibility for the arms with which it is supplying Israel so that it can hit the Arabs and their installations without any justification, as it did in its aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

We do not believe the United States will succeed in convincing the Arabs that it is entirely blameless in this respect and that it is innocent of heaping modern arms on Israeli--arms which Menahem Begin's government can utilize in its elections campaign and which Begin can amuse himself with by killing Arabs, destroying their installations and shaking the foundations of peace and security in the Middle East.

The paper notes that Arabs and non-Arabs alike are watching America's behavior and stance in deterring aggression so that it will restore the Arabs' confidence in America and their assurance in dealing with the United States on matters of peace, security and stability.

The paper goes on to say that Menahem Begin is alledging that he carried out this aggression, in which he used 14 U.S. bombers, because the Iraqi reactor was a threat to Israel's national security. Let him allege what he wants. However, the Arabs have a right to ask the United States a question along the same line as Begin's pretexts--namely: Do not the Arabs have the right to regard the U.S. arms heaped on Israel as a peril against the Arabs' national security--and this refers not to just one country but to all the Arab countries. This is what has clearly transpired during Israel's aggression against Iraq.

The United States has so far not determined its stance toward the stupid Israeli aggression. The U.S. administration is still occupied with meetings and consultations and in reviewing reports. Statements that elicit wonder and amazement are also being made. There is no doubt that the Israeli propaganda is following its whims in this respect.

AL-AKHBAR concludes by expressing its hope that the United States will become aware of the delicate situation in which it is entrenched and that it will realize that this aggression has placed its interests in and relations with the Middle East at a juncture. It is imperative that its response be embodied by a decisive and firm action by means of which it would save itself and its reputation so as to ensure that its future in the area will be based on the foundations of peace and security.

OPPOSITION LEADER VIEWS ON U.S. POLICY, LEBANON

LD101453 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Jun 81 p 1

[Interview granted by Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, leader of the Egyptian opposition National Progressive Unionist Grouping (NPUG) party, to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondent in Cairo--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How do you evaluate the present U.S. stand on the Middle East situation?

[Answer] Since 1979 U.S. policy has tended to regard the major problem in the area, from its viewpoint, as what it calls the Soviet danger. The Carter administration gave importance to the Arab-Israeli conflict through the Camp David agreement, on the basis that solving the conflict would help in confronting the Soviet danger. But Camp David has reached a dead end, and the reason is that no other Arab country has accepted it as a basis for solution. As a result, the agreement has remained one between Egypt, the United States and Israel. This situation has affected the Arab states which had good relations with the United States, which, because of their rejection of Camp David, were obliged to adopt a confrontation stance toward the United States. The present U.S. policy still focuses on the Soviet danger in the area and on military bolstering as a counter to it.

[Question] What are your views on the Syrian crisis in Lebanon?

[Answer] All the Arab countries have rushed to help Syria and back it. The crisis in Lebanon should make the United States reconsider its views on what is known as the Arab-Israeli conflict which it should regard as the major problem concerning the people of the area. The events in Lebanon have proven that the Zionist danger is the number-one danger threatening the peoples of the area. U.S. policy seems to be fumbling in the Middle East. All its attention is now focused on military presence and the establishment of a military alliance with the countries of the area.

[Question] What is the NPUG's attitude toward the Lebanese crisis?

[Answer] We fully support Syria. At the beginning we opposed Syria's intervention and its fighting with the Palestinians. But the Syrian stand today is different. Since Israel has armed the isolationists in Lebanon, in view of the weakness of the Lebanese Government--whose weakness might could cause it to fall to the isolationist forces--and because of Israel's armed intervention in Lebanon, the attempt to expel Syria from Lebanon aims at liquidating the Lebanese nationalist forces in southern Lebanon, so that Lebanon becomes a pro-Israeli state.

[Question] It is being alleged by some that Syria has expansionist ambitions in Lebanon, and Egyptian Government officials say that all Syria's actions are aimed at annexing Lebanon.

[Answer] I do not think so, otherwise Syria would have declared the occupation of Lebanon when it was in a state of total collapse. Syria does not intend to do that. Syria cannot stand idly by in the face of what the isolationist group is doing and of Lebanon's reliance on Israel.

Just as we are against expelling Syria from Lebanon, we are against the neutral stand which the Egyptian Government announced in the confrontation between Syria and Israel, particularly since it is Israel and not Syria that is threatening aggression.

Egypt, under the joint Arab defense pact, has pledged that it will stand with any Arab country in the event of aggression against it. Israel is intending to commit aggression against Syria and, therefore, we are against Egypt's neutrality in the case of Israeli aggression against Syria.

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK LEAVES FOR PARIS 10 JUN

NC100920 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA)--Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Cairo this morning for Paris on a 1-week visit to France. During his visit, Husni Mubarak will deliver a message from President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat to French President Mitterrand. Husni Mubarak will also visit the Paris International Air Show which opened on 4 June and ends this Sunday.

GHALI LEAVES FOR INTERNATIONAL MEETING IN GENEVA

NC100927 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA)--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali left Cairo this morning for Geneva to head the Egyptian delegation to the 3-day international law committee meetings. On Saturday, Ghali will go to Nairobi to head the Egyptian delegation to the meetings of the OAU Foreign Ministers Council. The Egyptian delegation is due to leave for Nairobi tomorrow to attend the council's meetings, which will begin Friday and will discuss several political, legal, economic, social and cultural subjects. The African ministerial council will draft the agenda of the African summit to be held in Nairobi from 24 to 28 June.

'SOURCE' REASSERTS READINESS TO END IRANIAN WAR

JN112010 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA)--A responsible source in the Iraqi delegation to the Arab League emergency meeting has stated that Iraq has clarified its stand on the war with Iran and its response to the efforts exerted to stop this war. In a statement to INA on the resolution adopted by the Arab foreign ministers in this regard, the responsible source said: Iraq clearly explained what it has previously and frequently asserted on all occasions at Arab, Islamic and international meetings. It asserted its full readiness, from a position of strength and based on total legitimacy, to wage a defensive war against the Iranian aggression. to stop the fighting and enter into negotiations to reach a just and honorable peaceful settlement to the conflict in accordance with the principles and bases approved by the Islamic Conference Organization and the Nonaligned Movement and the UN resolutions.

He added that Iraq also explained that it is the Iranian regime which persists in rejecting these initiatives and is not seriously and sincerely cooperating with these mediation efforts and insists on continuing the war. It has thus rendered a direct service to the Zionist schemes and was one of the causes which largely facilitated the Zionist aggression against Iraq on 7 June.

The Arab foreign ministers decided to call on Iraq and Iran to respond to the mediation efforts of the Islamic Conference Organization, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations in order to stop the war and peacefully solve the problems which led to this war.

'AZIZ RECEIVES LIBYAN, PDRY FOREIGN MINISTERS

JN112105 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2050 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA)--Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and deputy prime minister, this evening received 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, who attended the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council. Al-'Ubaydi expressed Libya's denunciation of the criminal Zionist aggression against Iraq and its solidarity with Iraq in confronting this aggression. The two sides also discussed the current Arab situation.

The RCC member and deputy prime minister also received PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad, who conveyed an oral message for President Saddam Husayn from PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. In his message, the PDRY leader expressed the PDRY's solidarity with Iraq against the criminal Zionist aggression. The message also dealt with relations between the two fraternal countries and work for their development.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR UN MEETING 12 JUN

JN120922 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jun (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi left for New York today leading an Iraqi delegation to attend the UN Security Council's emergency meeting which will be held this evening to discuss the Zionist attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations.

In a statement to INA, Dr Hammadi said that during the meeting he would explain in detail the Iraqi viewpoint on the Zionist attack. He called on the UN Security Council and United Nations to adopt effective and practical procedures against the Zionist entity now that this entity's goals have become clear to the entire world and there is an almost unanimous international denunciation of the Zionist criminal attack and aggressive goals.

The foreign minister called on the UN Security Council and the United Nations to safeguard international law and the states' security and independence and end the aggressive policy adopted by the Zionist entity both in the region and in its international relations.

The delegation comprises 'Ismat Kittani, acting foreign minister, and several other Foreign Ministry officials.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 365

JN111727 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Communique No 365 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 11 June 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high capability, our valiant armed forces hit the forces of the charlatan Persian regime in the operational sectors. The results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One vehicle was destroyed in the Nowsud region.
B. Our units hit enemy concentrations and positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region with various weapons, killing 21 and destroying 1 vehicle, 2 fieldguns, 2 ammunition stockpiles and 2 observation posts.
C. Two were killed in the Mimak region opposite our units' positions in Sayf Sa'd.
D. Two were killed and one vehicle and one ammunition stockpile were destroyed in the Mehran region.
E. One ammunition stockpile was destroyed in the Dezful region.
F. One vehicle and one observation post were destroyed in the Shush region.
G. One armored personnel carrier and one fieldgun were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
H. One observation post was destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
I. Four were killed and four vehicles, two fieldguns, one excavator, four ammunition stockpiles and one observation post were destroyed in the Abadan region. The ignorant enemy tried to attack one of our forward units in the same region. Our forces bravely confronted the enemy, hit him hard with all weapons and forced him to retreat after inflicting heavy losses in equipment and lives on him. Our forces are still hitting his forces which have retreated.
J. Our air force aircraft attacked enemy concentrations and scored direct hits as follows:

1. Yesterday afternoon and today our aircraft attacked enemy armor and vehicle concentrations in the Dezful region.
2. Today, our aircraft hit enemy military targets near Kermanshah.
3. Today, our aircraft attacked enemy armor and vehicle concentrations in the Abadan region. All our aircraft returned safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 29 dead, 1 armored personnel carrier, 8 vehicles, 5 fieldguns of various calibers, 1 excavator, 8 ammunition stockpiles and 5 observation posts.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Eight martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles and two mortars were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 June 1981

STATEMENT OF SYRIAN BA'TH PROVISIONAL COMMAND

JN102228 Baghdad Voice of Arab Syria in Arabic 2010 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Statement issued on 5 June by the Ba'th Party Provisional Command in Syria on the 14th anniversary of the 1967 Arab-Israeli War--place not given]

[Text] On the 14th anniversary of the June 1967 catastrophe, toppling Al-Asad's regime will be the beginning of the elimination of the disgrace that resulted from the defeat.

Our militant people, the masses of our great Arab nation: The anniversary of the 1967 catastrophe takes place in obscure and contradictory Arab and international circumstances. On one side, the region is witnessing a new maneuver that reminds us of the atmosphere that prevailed before the 1967 war. On the other side, the great Arab awakening is taking place through the victories that the soldiers of the nation have scored and are scoring on the Arab homeland's eastern flank. During this time, the feverish campaign of oppression and terrorism carried out by the regime of treason against the masses of our people and their nationalist and democratic forces throughout Syria has increased. The conspiracy against the Lebanese nationalist movement and the Palestinian resistance is escalating in an effort to force them first to join the process of concession and bargaining and then to partition Lebanon into sectarian statelets.

In all the maneuvers, adventures and attempts at circumvention being carried out by the enemies of the nation, whether they are imperialists, Zionists or agents, the regime of the two brothers plays an important role and constitutes a spearhead for peddling all the capitulatory and liquidationist schemes.

This is nothing new for Hafiz al-Asad. On the anniversary of the 1967 defeat, our masses and their militant forces cannot but remember the big treasonous role played by Hafiz al-Asad, minister of defense and air force commander at the time, when he stabbed the honor of our army and paved the way for the Zionist enemy's occupation of the Golan Heights and when he announced the fall of Al-Qunaytirah in communique No 66 16 hours before the entrance of the first Zionist soldier into the city.

Hafiz al-Asad and his regime are to be held fully responsible before our masses and history for the defeat in June 1967 because they did not make available the most basic requirements for confrontation with the enemy and because they had given the enemy the pretext and cover for its aggression by making empty statements and claiming that they are preparing to launch the war of Liberation.

Oh sons of our great Syrian people, oh sons of our militant Arab nation, our masses cannot forget that the minister of defense during the 1967 defeat was rewarded and became president of the republic, doing so in 1970, and that he and his partner and ally on the road to treason brought the nation to another setback in 1973, which paved the way for As-Sadat and made him conclude the treasonous Camp David agreements. The 1973 October war was the other step which took place in conformity and harmony with Hafiz al-Asad's stand on UN Resolutions 242 and 338, which Hafiz al-Asad continues to adhere to despite the rejection of the Arab nation of these resolutions and the Arab nation's determination to pursue the course for liberation until it is achieved.

Hafiz al-Asad and his allies are nowadays fabricating the missile crisis in Lebanon, and their aim in this is to lift the Arab isolation imposed on this regime on the one hand and on the other to screen the horrendous massacre that was committed by Al-Asad's forces of the defense squads and special troop Sin Hamah on 24 April 1981, which claimed well over 200 victims.

Also, the missile crisis maneuver has restored direct political ties between Hafiz al-Asad regime and the United States through Philip Habib's tours--tours that remind us of Henry Kissinger's tours which resulted, as is known, in the treasonous Camp David accords. Philip Habib's tour also revived the direct negotiations between Hafiz al-Asad and the Zionist entity in the hearing and the sight of the Arab masses.

Oh valiant Arab masses, with the knowledge of our Arab brothers of the reality and dimensions of the new plot which is a link in the chain of actions aimed at liquidating the pan-Arab cause, Hafiz al-Asad has regrettably managed to restore some Arab financial and moral support--support which had ceased before his recent extortionist process.

What is painful to our masses is that some of the Arab regimes and governments have been deceived by this extortionist process and that some of those who count themselves as supporters of the Palestinian cause continue to give a gleaming progressive coverup to the treasonous regime to make it easier for this regime to focus its plots against the heroic struggle being waged by our people in Syria against Hafiz al-Asad's treasonous regime and his sectarian and oppressive practices.

Masses of our great people, on the 14th anniversary of the June setback, our party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, reiterates its sincere and noble call to all dignitaries and national parties on the need to reach a formula of the national and democratic program by setting up a broad national front which comprises the various sincere national and pan-Arab factions on the road to wrecking the regime of treason.

The vital reality that should be realized by everyone concerned with his homeland and religion is that saving our nation from Al-Asad's treasonous clique is the same as saving the honor of Arabism, returning Syria to its normal leading role in confronting the imperialist-Zionist plot against the Arab nation, eliminating the traces of defeat and marching along the road of the comprehensive and complete liberation of the Arab will, land and man.

Glory and immorality to the martyrs of people and nation. May disgrace befall the seller of the Golan and his treasonous regime. Victory belongs to our struggling people.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN AMMAN 11 JUN

JN112020 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Amman this evening from Baghdad after taking part in the emergency conference of the Arab foreign ministers. Returning to Amman aboard the same plane was Foreign Minister Mr Marwan al-Qasim and the accompanying Jordanian delegation.

Meets With King

JN120820 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Saudi Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal at Al-Hummar Palace last night. They discussed the outcome of the emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers which was held in Baghdad yesterday to discuss the dimensions of the treacherous Israeli attack on the nuclear reactor center in fraternal Baghdad. The discussion also dealt with the resolutions that confirmed the Arab collective stand in supporting Iraq and in confronting the Israeli challenge. They also discussed the current Arab and international situation. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad al-Lawzi and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES LEBANON'S WALID JUNBLATT

JN112021 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] His majesty the king this evening received Mr Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Central Political Council of the National Movement in Lebanon. During the meeting they discussed the situation in the Arab area in general and in Lebanon in particular. During their meeting his majesty also reaffirmed Jordan's support for reconciliation in Lebanon and condemned continued Israeli attacks on the Lebanese territory.

EDITORIAL CALLS U.S. 'SLAVES OF HISTORY' ON ISRAEL

JN111153 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 11 Jun 81 p 4

[Editorial: "The Deeper Point"]

[Text] The Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor has raised important questions about the military supply relationship between the United States and Israel--questions whose answers we await great interest. Israel has routinely used American arms to bomb Arab targets, in total contravention of bilateral agreements which specify that American arms are only supposed to be used for defensive purposes. The new factor is the intensity of the Israel attack against the Iraqi reactor, and thus we are anxious to see the intensity of the American response. The point goes far beyond weapons transfer and the letter of bilateral accords. The deeper point is really whether Israel's existence in the Middle East is going to remain a contemporary replay of crusaderism--substituting American F-15s for European catapults--or whether Israel will one day decide that it is a member of the community of nations, and not superior to it. Israel's self-gratifying militarism is something we have lived with for many decades. Nothing it could do would surprise us any more, given the history of Zionist excesses.

The more relevant matter today is whether or not the United States has the moral fortitude to disentagle itself from the web of hysterical self-importance that Israel has spun around itself since 1947-48, and that is has been able to impose on the entire world only by the virtue of the money and the armaments that it gets from the people of the United States. Is American guilt any different from Israeli guilt in this episode? We honestly do not know. History suggests it is not. Will Mr. Reagan and his people remain the slaves of history? The victims of decades of lies, frenzy and immoderation? The most hapless casualty of Zionist moral and political terror? We may soon find out.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD INTERVIEWED BY UK TELEVISION

JN120620 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 12 Jun 81

["Text" of 9 June interview given by President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus to the British ITV--read by announcer]

[Text] Question: Mr President, the township of Zahlah has been besieged for 2 months by the Syrian forces. Can you explain why Zahlah and Al-Biqa' are important to Syria?

Answer: Actually, the term "siege of Zahlah" is not accurate. Zahlah is not besieged because a siege means a group of measures that basically mean withholding supplies, withholding medical equipment and blocking movement from and to the town. Such measures are not adopted as far as Zahlah is concerned. Supplies have normal access to Zahlah and all vital necessities enter Zahlah in a normal way. Naturally, water, electricity and medical supplies are available in Zahlah. Therefore, there is no siege of Zahlah. The Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] are deployed in the area and this is not new. The forces have been there since 1976.

Perhaps, as a result of the militias' actions, the forces were compelled to move to positions on some hills for the first time, but there was no need for these forces to move to these hills before. When we entered Lebanon in 1976, Zahlah was the first town to which we moved to lift the siege that was imposed on it by the Phalangist militias and Lebanese nationalist forces. At the time, we managed to lift the siege. Since then we have been in Al-Biqa', including Zahlah, as a matter of course. Our forces have been preserving security and endeavoring to provide the citizens with the necessary tranquility in Zahlah and Al-Biaq'.

Question: Mr President, perhaps you would explain to us why the Phalangists' movements in Zahlah and around it constitute a threat to the Syrian forces in the area?

Answer: Actually, the Phalangists used to move in the area as they wished and there was no problem. However, the recent problem was caused by the fact that the Phalangists moved, on Israel's instructions, to enflame the situation in Lebanon and to prevent the achievement of accord among the Lebanese. As is known, an agreement was reached recently between the Lebanese president and us when he visited us in Syria. The agreement dictates that we should all move, cooperate, contact the various combatants in Lebanon, look for common denominators among the parties and work to achieve the accord in accordance with these common denominators.

Immediately after the achievement of this agreement, the Phalangists ignited the situation in Lebanon. The ADF, which is a legitimate force deployed in Lebanon to entrench security in accordance with their mission in Lebanon, confronted the Phlangists. The ADF tried, in the usual manner, to tackle this explosive situation that was created by the Phalangist militias.

The difference between the recent explosion and the previous explosions which were caused by the Phalangist militias is that this one is clearly aimed at preventing achievement of the accord, particularly since there is a serious trend toward doing so. There is also another point: This time, the explosion took place in areas that had been calm throughout past years, Zahlah and the Sannin area as well. What is important is that the ADF tackled this problem in the appropriate way. When this was done and when fighting ended, if we can say so, contacts began after the arrival of the Syrian foreign minister to Lebanon. At this moment, Israel intervened through its air force, as is known. One need not exert strenuous efforts to reach the sound conclusion. The Israeli Air Force intervention indicates their objective, clearly to prevent the achievement of the accord among the Lebanese and also to participate with the Phalangists in maintaining the explosive situation in Lebanon.

There is another matter that should be pointed out, because it assists in evaluating the Zahlah operation, which is that those who caused the situation in Zahlah are not from Zahlah. They are still in the town and, despite several contacts and agreements, refuse to leave.

We know that the citizens of Zahlah want those people to leave their city, since they are aware that the present situation in Zahlah is a result of those people's presence in the city and their continuous work is to create explosive problems. It was these people who, after entering Zahlah, began attacking the ADF and tried to seize some of the ADF positions.

What shed further light on all this were recent statements by Begin, several Israeli officials and mass media on previous contacts between Begin himself and other Israeli officials and Phalangist officials. Naturally, these contacts took place apart from and behind the back of the Lebanese state, which shows that these contacts are absolutely dishonorable and not in the Lebanese people's interests.

Question: If there is an understanding between the Syrian Government and the Lebanese authorities on the presence of the Syrian Army in Lebanon, why then were there clashes between the Syrian forces and the Lebanese Army, during which the Syrian forces shelled Lebanese Army positions?

Answer: We entered Lebanon in 1976 on the basis of scores of messages and cables from and meetings with Lebanese citizens from various cities and villages. These citizens requested us to enter Lebanon and rescue and deliver them from their sufferings. We also entered Lebanon at the request of the Lebanese legitimate authorities, particularly President Sulayman Franjiyah. Our concern then was to stop the civil war and this was actually done. Indeed, the civil war stopped when we entered Lebanon even though there were still periodic clashes in one place or another either between allies or adversaries. Howver, civil war stopped when we entered Lebanon.

Ever since it entered Lebanon--and here I mean ever since Israel established relations with some elements in the Phalangist militias--Israel has been trying to create problems for the legitimate forces--the ADF--by creating problems among factions. The Phalangists in Lebanon have links with some elements in the Lebanese Army and are trying to use these elements to push Lebanese Army units into the problems every now and then.

We in Syria have no problem with the Lebanese Army. Nor do we have problems with any side in Lebanon as long as this side is committed to Lebanese territorial and national interests. The Syrian forces in particular did not fire at the Lebanese Army. However, some Lebanese Army elements involve themselves in the clashes every now and then.

As for talk about the Lebanese Army, this is another matter, since the Lebanese national sides believe that, with its sensitive divisions, this army is connected to the Phalangists and not the Lebanese state, which is represented by Lebanese legitimacy. This legitimacy is in turn represented by the president, the prime minister and the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies and is in accordance with Lebanon's Constitution. Here lies that the problem of the Lebanese Army. The vast majority of Lebanon, which includes the Muslims, the national parties and the larger part of the Christians, do not consider the Lebanese Army qualified to defend the homeland and believe that some of this army's elements are connected with a certain faction in Lebanon rather than with the Lebanese homeland and legitimacy.

I would like to point out that the Phalangists represent neither the Christians nor the Maronites. Perhaps you have heard during the past days statements by many Christian leaders in Lebanon to the effect that 60 percent of the Christians are outside the control of the Lebanese Front. Furthermore, a large part of those Christians living in the areas under the Phalangist militias' control are not Phalangist supporters but are forced to be so. When I say nationalists, I mean the Islamic groupings, the nationalist parties' forces and several other Lebanese Christian groupings, parties and figures.

Question: We now move to the Syrian missile issue and to Israel's demand that these missiles should be withdrawn. Allow me to ask you: Are you going to meet with Philip Habib when he resumes his shuttle tour of the area?

Answer: Yes, we will receive Philip Habib if he wishes to come to Syria. As for the Syrian missiles, these are weapons possessed by our soldiers in Al-Biqa'. The missiles are like other weapons which are possessed by our soldiers. We are a legitimate force stationed in Lebanon in accordance with a decision by the Arab states and with the approval and request of the Lebanese legitimate authorities. Lebanon is an Arab country and we bilaterally tackle our common issues. There can be no justification or legal and legitimate principles that permit Israel's intervention in Lebanon's affairs. Our missiles entered when Israel attacked the Syrian helicopters and attacked a Syrian ground position. Self-defense is a natural right for the individual, the army and the people. It was a defensive measure when we were attacked by the Israeli Air Force. Does anyone in this world expect us to be attacked without defending ourselves, or can anyone ask us to adopt a stand where we cannot defend ourselves when we are attacked by Israel? At any rate, these missiles are a defensive weapon, do not hit targets in Israel and only hit planes which attack us.

Question: Mr President, can I ask: How would Syria respond if Israel attacks and destroys any of the missile batteries in Al-Biqa'?

Answer: This will not be an easy matter for Israel. We will destroy as many of the Israeli planes and forces as they do our missiles, if not more.

Question: Mr President: What is your reaction to the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear installations near Baghdad and do you believe that this raid on Iraq has any connections with the crisis in Lebanon?

Answer: Israel always acts in light of a security theory unprecedented in this age. The Israeli security theory is based on several things, foremost of which are: 1) repeated attacks on neighboring countries which inflict great losses, particularly in life; 2) imposition on its conditions on neighboring countries, that is, what these countries can or cannot do; and 3) periodic continued expansion.

In light of this, we can understand the meaning of the Israeli actions; Israel has prevented the Lebanese Army from reaching the Lebanese-Israeli borders; Israel has prevented UN forces from being deployed on the border strip to implement the Security Council resolution; Israel is trying to prevent legitimate Arab forces in Lebanon from possessing even defensive weapons; and Israel is attacking Palestinian camps and Lebanese villages, killing women, children and the elderly and sometimes displacing Lebanese and Palestinian citizens. Also, Israel attacked the nuclear reactor in Iraq because it does not approve of a nuclear reactor in Iraq although officials in Iraq have on many occasions stated that this reactor is for peaceful purposes. Nonetheless, Israel does not approve Iraq's possession of a nuclear reactor though Iraq is hundreds of kilometers from Israel's border.

The world must understand that Israel wants to achieve its objective by setting up a greater Israel which extends from the Nile to the Euphrates. This is their slogan and principle according to which they were brought up and by which they educate their future generations. Israel wants to build a state from the Nile to the Euphrates.

Question: You have stated that, if Israel attacks your missile positions in Al-Biqa', it will be no easy matter for it. Will Syria be in a position to enter a wider conflict with Israel without the help of Egypt or even Jordan?

Answer: We have not planned to launch a war against Israel via Lebanon. It is Israel which wants to enflame the situation. When Israel attacks us, will that leave us with any choice but to fight? Anyway, if this should happen, there will be no differences among the Arabs, since the Arabs are one nation and there is no place for differences in the conflict with Israel. As-Sadat is an exception, because he has actually left the Arab circle.

We believe, however, that Egypt's departure from the Arab circle is a temporary. The Egyptian people are a part of us just as we are a part of them. We will inevitably meet in the future and return to one position just as we have throughout history. At any rate, we in Syria are not in a position of weakness, particularly where an Israeli aggression is concerned.

Question: Do you believe that the current dispute in Lebanon, including the missile issue and the resulting crisis, which has become international in nature, would all lead to a general dispute between Israel and neighboring Arab states?

Answer: We believe that the Lebanese crisis and the issues of the ADF and their arms in Lebanon are all Lebanese and Arab affairs. Israel has nothing to do with these issues. However, Israel wants to impose its control and hegemony over us all. This absolutely cannot be achieved. We cannot yield to Israel's aggressive schemes. We Arabs have our issues, problems and needs and we deal with these among ourselves in ways we deem fit. Israel has nothing to do with our affairs and the way we deal with these affairs. Naturally, if Israel wants to carry out an aggression, it would be difficult for one to predict the results. However, it is certain that we shall not allow Israeli hegemony and expansion in our region. This is our natural right just as it is the natural right of all the world's peoples to defend themselves, their territories and freedom.

U.S. SAID NOT ABSOLVED BY DELAYING PLANES SHIPMENTS

JN120859 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 12 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] In its "Behind the News" column, the paper TISHRIN asks: Where does Israel's security begin and where does it end? Answering this question, the paper says: This is a very significant question now, since in its answer lies the truth that will help understand the events in the Middle East and help determine those who are responsible for the region's current grave and explosive situation. Although Israel presents itself as a civilized state seeking international recognition and is a UN member, no one knows its border. In fact, the Israeli rulers themselves have still not demarcated a border for the entity they rule. This is a unique and unprecedented occurrence

Israel declares no border to its expansionist regional ambitions. Indeed, no Israeli statement, declaration, or official document specifies the border for Israeli regional ambitions or the border at which Israel will stop. The only known map in Israel, which is in the Knesset, depicts a greater Israel extending from the Nile to the Euphrates.

Since 1948, Israel has expanded northwards, southwards and eastwards. It has swallowed all the Palestinian territories. Furthermore, it is now occupying Egyptian, Jordanian, Syrian and Lebanese territories. Under the guise of safeguarding its security, Israel is interfering in internal Lebanese affairs and wants to transform Lebanon's waters, airspace and territories into a strategic extension for its own security.

Israel recently attacked Iraq and, in the process, violated the airspace of more than one Arab state, thus proving that the theory of Israeli security is absurd, unprecedented in world history and not supported by international law. Such a theory blatantly contradicts all the charters, agreements, laws and norms which organize relations among states in the civilized international community.

Israel's security theory does not only threaten peace and security in the Middle East but also threatens international relations and the international community. It is thus considered a duty to firmly end the Israeli rulers' attempts to impose their will on the international community.

The United States is held largely responsible for Israel's deeds and postponing the shipment of four planes to the outlaws cannot negate such a responsibility.

BEGIN: SECRET IRAQI INSTALLATION DESTROYED IN RAID

TA112108 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Prime Minister Begin said this evening that in the operation in Iraq the Israeli Air Force this week destroyed a secret installation set up by the Iraqis at a depth of 40 meters underground. Mr Begin says that it is in this installation that Iraq planned to produce its atomic bombs, thus evading the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The prime minister said that supervisors of the international agency visited the Iraqi reactor in January 1981 but did not locate the secret underground installation. Mr Begin said that the Israeli Air Force planes destroyed both the central structure of the reactor and this underground installation. The prime minister talked with correspondents during a diplomatic reception at the British Embassy in Tel Aviv.

At a later hour, in a rally in Petah Tiqva, the prime minister said that U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger is the man who stands behind the U.S. administration's decision to suspend the supply of four F-16 planes to Israel. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was opposed to the suspension, making all efforts to prevent it. However, Secretary Weinberger prompted the U.S. administration to do so, demanding that all economic and military aid to Israel be stopped in reaction to the operation in Iraq. Mr Begin expressed the hope that the decision on the suspension will not last long, emphasizing that all other consignments of arms continue to arrive as scheduled.

Further Details

TA120616 Jerusalem POST in English 12 Jun 81 p 1

[Staff report]

[Excerpts] Ramat Gan--Prime Minister Menahem Begin revealed last night that the Israel Air Force during its attack on the Iraqi reactor on Sunday had also hit a secret nuclear installation 40 metres below ground. The premier added that the underground facility was being prepared for the production of atomic weapons.

Begin said that while the nuclear reactor above ground complied with the non-proliferation treaty regulations, the underground facility did not.

Begin said Israel has known about the underground secret installation for some time and had informed various international bodies about it.

Asked if the underground installation had been destroyed, Begin said: "We destroyed everything."

BEGIN: WEINBERGER ATTEMPTED TO HALT ALL AID

TA120619 Jerusalem POST in English 12 Jun 81 pp 1, 16

[Report by political correspondent Sarah Honig]

[Excerpt] Petah Tiqva--Prime Minister Mehahem Begin last night accused U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger of being "the culprit who attempted to deny Israel all military aid" following Sunday's destruction of Iraq's nuclear reactor.

"In this, he was aided by the Israel Labour Party and especially its chariman, Shim'on Peres, while U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig proved himself a true friend of Israel," Begin declared.

He was addressing an ecstatic crowd estimated at well over 20,000 at an election rally outside Petah Tiqva City Hall. The audience enthusaistically cheered him, and booed the very mentioned of Peres, Labour and of Weinberger.

(Reacting to Begin's charges last night in Washington, Weinberger denied that he recommended halting all economic and military aid to Israel. "I'm sorry Mr Begin is proceeding on erroneous assumptions," Weinberger said. "I have made no such recommendations.")

Earlier in the evening, Begin expressed confidence that the American suspension of delivery on the warplanes ia a "temporary measure." Discussing the situation at a British Embassy reception in Tel Aviv, the premier predicted a speedy resumption of deliveries, noting that all other arms shipments from the U.S. are continuing on schedule.

The Petah Tiqva speech was Begin's first public appearance after the Iraqi operation. "The man who demanded that no military equipment at all be supplied us was Weinberger." he said. "Haig was a true and a dedicated friend who fought for us."

He reported that Weinberger "was not satisfied with postponing delivery of the four F-16 jets, but wanted all military supplies to Israel stopped."

"What mind of morality do you operate under, Mr Secretary of Defence?" asked Begin. "They wanted to drop nuclear bombs on us. They wanted to destroy our children, as a million and a half youngsters were slaughtered in the holocaust."

"You, Mr Secretary of Defence, are punishing the side which protected itself and awarding the murderous dictatorial aggressor. If anyone tries to manufacture instruments of mass destruction against us, we shall destroy them," Begin declared to the sound of tumultuous applause and chants.

"Justice shall prevail, and not the morality of Sodom and Gomorrah, whereby the righteous are punished while the wicked are protected," Begin went on.

"How can Labour accuse us of using the destruction of the nuclear reactor as an election ploy? Would I ever send Jewish pilots to a possible death or to a fate worse than death, which captivity and torture would be?," he asked. The audience roared back: "No!" Begin continued: "The chief of staff, the air force commander and the military intelligence chief are not Likud members. Would they endorse and embark on such a risky venture to help us win the elections?"

"I accuse Shim'on Peres, Ha'im Herzog and Mordechay Gur of helping Weinberger push through the decision to postpone the delivery of the four jets," Begin said. "Labour has behaved in an inconceivably anti-national and anti-patriotic manner, for which alone they deserve to be punished by the voter at the polls."

Robert Rosenberg adds: The declared U.S. suspension of arms deliveries to Israel will proably give way to a "very different attitude" from Washington as early as next week, government sources in Jerusalem predicted last night.

ENVOY TO U.S. MEETS WEINBERGER, TO MEET REAGAN

TA111716 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] U.S. President Reagan will receive Israel's ambassador to Washington in the White House in 2 hours. Our correspondent notes that this meeting indicates the great importance Reagan attaches to the retaliatory measures adopted by the United States against Isarel following the bombardment of the nuclear reactor in Iraq. Early in the evening Israeli Ambassador 'Evron and Secretary of Defense Weinberger conferred on this subject. The U.S. secretary refused to tell our ambassador when the suspension of the supply of the F-16's to Israel will end. The ambassador protested the decision to suspend the supply.

The White House spokesman stated that President Reagan will decide whether further retaliatory measures against Israel are necessary only after the Congress studies the bombardment affair meticulously.

Further on Weinberger Meeting

TA111745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Report by U.S. correspondent Shalom Qital--live, from the Evening Newsreel]

[Excerpt] Israel's ambassador to the United States, Efrayim 'Evron, today conferred with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and submitted his protest regarding the decision to hold up the delivery of the aircraft. Weinberger not only reiterated the administration's position but also claimed that Israel had, in his opinion, violated the agreements on the purchase of U.S. aircraft when it attacked the Iraqi reactor. Weinberger was not prepared to set the date for the supply of the four planes.

Weinberger's position has been extremely harsh since the inception of the current crisis. He recommended even harsher measures against Israel and only a struggle between Weinberger, Secretary of State Haig and National Security Council Adviser Richard Allen prevented harsher measures. The Pentagon recommended to Weinberger five ways to punish Israel and Weinberger supported several of them: first, to stop aid to Israel altogether; second, to cut economic aid; third, to demand that Israel commit itself to undergo nuclear supervision; fourth, to join in the denunciation of Israel at the United Nations--this might indeed occur if such an initiative is taken; fifth, to demand that Israel compensate Iraq. The decision which was ultimately taken was a compromise between the extreme demands of the Pentagon and the more moderate approach of the State Department and the National Security Council adviser.

ARENS PREDICTS SUPPLY OF F-16'S WILL CONTINUE

TA111845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 Jun 81

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] [Announcer] Chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Moshe Arens believes Israel should make do with explaining its position in the United States in the wake of the suspension of the delivery of the F-16's. Arens is sure that in spite of the pressures to be exerted by the Arabs, these aircraft will arrive in Israel after a certain time. Our Knesset correspondent Arye Golan spoke with Professor Arens.

[Begin recording] [Golan] Mr Arens, do you agree with the evaluation that the holdup in the delivery of the aircraft is an unprecedented, grave U.S. move against Israel?

[Arens] I would say this is not so. In light of recent events this did not come exactly as a surprise. Considerable and maybe even vast Arab pressure is being and will continue to be exerted on the U.S. administration. I think that this move should not necessarily have taken us by surprise. At the same time, if I may issue a prediction, I think that these four F-16's as well as other F-16's will still be added to the Israeli Air Force.

[Question] The question is whether in the short run the Arab pressure you mentioned will bring about further U.S. steps regarding the supply of arms?

[Answer] None of us can predict the future. However, I do not anticipate harsher U.S. moves than the suspension of the supply of these four aircraft.

[Question] That is to say, you do not foresee a period of reassessment such as the one we knew in 1975?

[Answer] The very fact of the suspension may be included under the category of reassessment. However, I do not think that this will last for long. I think that ultimately everything will return to the initial, stable situation.

[Question] MK Arens, what is your opinion on the claim that Israel has actually violated the written contracts for the supply of arms, a claim prevalent in the United States?

[Answer] Well, such a claim has been made but it has not been confirmed. I think that after this matter has been examined the conclusion in the United States will be like our conclusion, that we acted in a legitimate manner by protecting our explicit and most important interests--the physical existence of the population living in this country.

[Question] Then, except for explaining this position, do you not think that Israel should at this stage react to the suspension of [the delivery of] the planes, to do something rather than merely wait until the administration discovers who is right?

[Answer] All we have to do--and to the best of my knowledge, we are doing so--is to explain the situation, the motives, the danger and explain that the Israeli Government in fact had no other choice.

[Question] There are those who suggest--for instance, the Tehiya Movement is now suggesting--that the Israeli Government delay the withdrawal from the Sinai if our planes are held up. Would you suggest going as far as that?

[Answer] I do not see any connection between these two things. Whoever attempts to create such a connection, I think, will realize that this is an absolutely artificial connection.

[Question] In your opinion, MK Arens, could the disputes on this issue within the U.S. administration be exploited to our benefit?

[Answer] I do not think that we are in such a situation where attempts should be made to exploit one element against the other. Our position should simply be explained. I think there is a good chance that our explanation will indeed prove successful.

[Question] Do you foresee that this will happen in the near future? In fact, how and when do you foresee that this affair will come to an end?

[Answer] I do not think that any one of us, and certainly not I, can tell you whether this will last 1 week or 1 month. Some time will have to go by and we can and must be patient. Ultimately, I think there is a good chance that everything will be settled. [end recording]

RABIN FORESEES NO CONFRONTATION WITH U.S.

TA111930 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Former Prime Minister MK Yitzhaq Rabin does not regard the suspension in the delivery of the F-16's as a crisis in U.S.-Israeli relations or as a confrontation between the two countries. Speaking to our political correspondent, Mr Rabin said that the seriousness of the decision is in the precedent set by the delay of the delivery of arms which had been agreed upon in a contract signed by the two countries. Mr Rabin recalled that during the period of reassessment in 1975, the U.S. administration did not harm arms deliveries which it had undertaken to supply to Israel. It is very strange, Mr Rabin said, that the United States is relying on an agreement from 1952 which does not deal mainly with the delivery of arms but rather on the basis for economic aid. Replying on the basis of an old document after four U.S. presidents have undertaken to supply arms for Israel's defense is an incomprehensible and harmful act.

PERES SENDS MESSAGE TO AS-SADAT POSTPONING MEETING

TA111601 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Report by Rafi Reshef--recorded]

[Excerpt] Before his telephone conversation with President as-Sadat, Mr Peres met with Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Sa'd Murtada and handed him a message to President as-Sadat. In the message Peres wrote that he had considered accepting the invitation but reached the conclusion that such a meeting might be interpreted as connected with the Israeli election campaign just as it was, in Peres' opinion, regarding the Begin-As-Sadat meeting in Sharm ash-Shaykh. Peres wrote that he does not believe As-Sadat and Egypt have any desire to be involved in the election campaign in Israel since this may harm Israel's democracy and Israeli-Egyptian relations. Peres suggested that his meeting with President as-Sadat be postponed until after the elections in Israel. As mentioned, As-Sadat and Peres will meet after 30 June, the election day.

MILITARY OFFICIALS DENY REPORTS ON COMMANDO RAID

TA111818 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Israeli military officials have denied Beirut radio reports of Israeli military action in southern Lebanon during the night. The Lebanese state radio said an Israeli commando force blew up a house in the village of Tulin, killing five occupants. UN officials confirmed the incident but said the identity of the attackers is still unknown.

TALKS ON SINAI MULTINATIONAL FORCE END 11 JUN

TA111926 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Another round of talks on the establishment of the Sinai multinational force has ended in Tel Aviv. At a news conference this afternoon the director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, said there were complex political and legal difficulties involved but he said: 70 percent of the problems had already been solved.

[Begin Kimche recording] Some of the questions have legal complexities, some of them also have political. If I can give one example which has been mentioned--and therefore I feel I can go into it--this whole question of the United Nations: How, when, when and if can the United Nations eventually take over from the MFO [multinational forces and observers]. This, for example, is a problem that we have not yet found an answer to. Our Egyptian friends see this question in a slightly different way than we do. There are one or two other problems of this nature. [end recording]

This comment from the U.S. negotiator Michael Sterner [on the impact the Israeli raid in Iraq may have had on the talks about the Sinai force]:

[Begin Sterner recording] As you all know, my government has issued a statement about the Israeli raid in Iraq. I think that my answer would be to you that, no, from my observations this did not have an effect on the talks. I think there is a fundamental decision by the three governments to negotiate an agreement, to conclude an agreement on this subject, and the two subjects are separate, in my view. [end recording]

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI U.S. EVACUATION ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS

LD112104 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1636 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Speech by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at 'Uqbah ibn Nafi Airbase on 11 June marking anniversary of evacuation of U.S. bases from Libya--live]

[Excerpts] Brothers, at the time when the Libyan people are celebrating the anniversary of the evacuation of the American bases, another Arab nation is bowing its head before the U.S. bases, which were kicked out of Libya and went to Egypt and the Sudan. This, brothers, saddens us at this hour when the feelings [words indistinct] in the Arab homeland are renewed and when there is a mixed feeling of joy and sadness. Every time an Arab will triumphs in one Arab region, an Arab will is defeated in another. Every time the colonizer is kicked out of an Arab region, other Arab regions are opened to him. The more constructions we make in Libya [words indistinct] in other Arab countries. This, brothers, is the reality of your Arab nation today.

With its imperialist expansion, brothers, which disregards the will of the peoples, particularly on Arab territory, the United States presents itself to the world and talks against terrorism and it also [word indistinct] human rights. The world is called upon to fully scorn and disregard everything that the United States is (?bragging about) as it is false and [word indistinct] and international demagogy.

Constantly accusing others of terrorism while claiming innocence is in itself an exercising of terrorism in the full meaning of the word. Standing up to the struggle of the peoples who are fighting for their freedom, primarily the Palestinian people, who have been kicked out of their land, Palestine; who have been made homeless by military force; and who are now being pursued in their camps by U.S. aircraft and by the most up-to-date U.S. weapons of complete destruction. And also the people of Namibia and other peoples struggling for their independence and for the return to their land from which they were driven out by force. By opposing just struggle of these peoples the United States is committing a crime and disregarding all moral human values, first and foremost freedom, without which man cannot exist.

Brothers, we wish to express our disdain for all U.S. accusations and (?lies) by which it is trying to intimidate us and to weaken our determination to continue to (?support) the just struggle of peoples fighting foreign domination.

Therefore, the United States is the master of terrorism. Constantly accusing the Palestinians--who are fighting for the liberation of their homeland, which they have been driven out of--of terrorism, is a practice of terrorism by the United States at a high level.

The whole world, dear brothers, must, with us, strive to scorn the stupid American attitude. On the basis of the concrete proofs provided by the U.S. each day, the world should be convinced that the United States exercises terrorism with the full meaning of this ugly word. And I say to the United States: No matter how much it concentrates its false propaganda against us, falsely accusing us of terrorism, we will not in any way be affected, even for 1 minute, by frivolous U.S. propaganda, because we know that the United States is the one which practices terrorism, and we know that we are practicing our natural right to live so that we may have a place on earth under the sun. Earth was not created for the United States [chanting of slogans] the sun does not shine on the United States alone. The sun shines for all. [chanting of slogans].

Dear brothers, [chanting of slogans continues] the United States, which [word indistinct] criminals and (?shelters) fugitives from justice [words indistinct due to continued chanting] the United States, dear brothers, which every day provides its [word indistinct], presents the dirty criminals who are fleeing justice, those who plundered the funds of the Libyan people and who were recruited into the service of American intelligence, as victims of terrorism. This stupid logic we confront with other material (?present), today we present the victim of American terrorism, the child [word indistinct], victim of American terrorism who is not a plunderer of Libyan money, is not a fugitive of justice [words indistinct]. This child, named [indistinct], killed by the Americans in 1958 and which we [words indistinct]. Dear brothers, this is the victim of terrorism and to immortalize the victim of American terrorism, as from today this base shall be named as the [word indistinct] base. [chanting of slogans] Also the 11 June base shall be named the'Uqbah ibn Naf'i. [chanting of slogans]

Dear brothers, while we celebrate the victory over the United States, thanks to the revolution, and we celebrate the expulsion of its bases and forces at a time when the United States did not dream that it would [words indistinct]. It was implicit for this base to remain 99 years on Libyan soil. It was destined that this and other U.S. bases remain 99 years on Libyan soil, but the U.S. and its agents failed to take the revolution into account, they failed to take into account the Libyan people's will for a revolution; they failed to take into account the will of the Libyan people. They planned only on the basis of the wills of their agents and their colonialist masters, and when they set up this and the other bases they failed to consider the real will [words indistinct]. They did not take into account the revolution. The 1969 revolution surprised them. In a few months it destroyed the American bases, and the Libyan people triumphed.

The United States, brothers, which was driven out [words indistinct], the United States wants to come back once more to the Libyan land. The United States is now, brothers, leading a frenzied campaign against the Libyan people because it still resents and will forever resent the heavy loss it incurred at the hands of the Great 1 September revolution. The United States, which follows the law of the jungle, based on blind force, wants to defeat all peoples and remain the only [word indistinct]. For this reason it is suffering and resenting the heavy losses it incurred at the hands of the revolutionaries of 1 September, and wants by all means to inflict a defeat on the Libyan people and to return to the Libyan land, come what may.

The United States is now focusing its foreign policies on fighting Libya. The main activity of American foreign policy now is fighting Libya [words indistinct] and now it is conducting--and this is of course an honor, a great honor, and international medal of honor for the Libyans, men and women--the United States is now mobilizing NATO against Libya. The United States is now conducting a large-scale mobilization of NATO in order to confront Libya. Daily, [words indistinct] at official levels between the U.S. Government and the governments of Western Europe, the members of NATO, so that they may stand by the side of the United States against Libya. This is a great honor for Libyans, men and women. [applause]

Every day the United States incites the states of Western Europe to join the American anti-Libyan position. It has reached the point of sending official letters to the heads of the states of Western Europe threatening them if they should [word indistinct] a visit by Al-Qadhdhafi to any Western European state. The United States has been so crazy as to reach this point [words indistinct] unusual in international relations to see a superpower standing against a small people that only wants to deservedly occupy its own place on earth and under the sun, backs the causes of freedom everywhere and wants to establish equal relations with America and other states, big or small.

But the United States follows a line which the world has not experienced before, a line which (?activates) the entire NATO alliance. The world superpower, which controls well over half the globe is mobilized against Libya. Let the world be a witness and let it know how (?absurd) U.S. policy is [words indistinct]. [cheers]

Naturally our slogan will be this slogan. The United States must (?not expect us to surrender) to it. It must not believe that it can establish bases on Libyan soil while we sit and watch or while we are still alive. This is impossible, impossible. [cheers] Whey has the United States mobilized this international force, the NATO alliance, and sent the letters, copies of which we have obtained, to a number of heads of state--naturally, the African and Asian states that are subservient to the United States. In these letters the United States invited them to join it against Libya. It means that the United States today is mobilizing the NATO alliance and the hireling states in Africa and Asia and inciting all of them against Libya. For what reason? By God, we have not invaded the United States. We did not occupy Alaska. We did not establish a hostile base in the United States or colonize it. We did not threaten American shores or American airspace. We have decided to become (?martyrs) or live free on our soil. We have committed ourselves to supporting just issues of freedom to triumph, peace to become universal and the yoke of foreign domination to be lifted from mankind.

Brothers, we have irrevocably resolved to defend our legitimate right to live on this earth and under the sun even if it leads to our (?annihilation)--all of us, men and women.

We shall resist and become another Vietnam if the United States tries to invade us by one means or another. [chanting of slogans] This is the slogan that the United States must hear; it is not mere talk because behind it there is death, martyrdom. [chanting of slogans] The United States and others had tried us and were convinced that the slogans held aloft were carried out with blood and victims. Now, the Libyans effectively carry out their slogans with blood and lives, and the world knows this and is a witness to this. [chanting of slogans]

At the same time, brothers, we shall never do an about-face, no matter how many great powers the United States mobilizes against us. We shall never go back on extending every effort, including our lives, to the Palestinian people until they liberate Palestine, inch by inch. [chanting of slogans] Nor shall we ever go back on supporting the just causes of all the peoples fighting for freedom.

We are convinced of what we are doing, and determined to carry out our historic duty in accordance with our free will. The United States must be aware of this determination, and therefore it must realize that it is conducting a losing policy if it believes that the terrorism it is carrying out against us, with all the pressures and various warlike means--if it believes that this will bend our determination or make us capitulate. If it believes this, we say to the United States that it is conducting a losing policy and that it should try another policy.

As for Western Europe, we want to tell them today: Despite the renewed pressures exerted by United States on its NATO allies, and we are aware of the fact these states are, to a small or large degree, under U.S. domination as result of the presence of U.S. military bases, especially in West Germany, from whom the United States took its independence as a result of World War II and has prevented it from building its own independent military force which would enable the German people to live free. [sentence as heard]

The German nation will triumph one day. The United States is willing to sacrifice Germany and its people for U.S. interests. To the states of Western Europe which the United States wants to throw into a decisive battle against Libya we should like to say, to the United States and to these states individually--we say to Italy, for instance, that if it wants to sacrifice these huge interests and the large-scale cooperation between Libya and Italy it can join the United States.

We want to say to the United States, which wants to involve Italy in this stupid confrontation, we say that economic cooperation between Italy and Libya totals well over $3 billion. This is only contracts and projects, not including oil and the trade exchanges. The United States should be aware of the size of Italian interests in Libya. It should also know that well over 11,000 Italian workers are working in Libya. The United States wants them to be expelled and to have them sacrificed, and to force Italy to lose this cooperation, which is worth all these billions, for the sake of American (vanity).

If Italy wants to sacrifice this cooperation and be involved in this adventure we do not mind. It is because we will not lose. Libyan oil will stay in Libyan soil [words indistinct] we have lived our lives without oil. As we say to the United States: To Hell with you! We also say: To Hell with the oil, if oil is going to make us (?a satellite) of the United States! [shouts of approval]

And we say to West Germany, which is facing increasing pressures from the United States to join it in the confrontation and sacrifice all its interests in Libya. We say to Germany that the United States wants it to lose this economic cooperation with Libya which is worth $6 billion. The United States (?could not care less) about this large volume of cooperation between West Germany and Libya. Well over 3,000 German workers are working in companies and on projects in Libya. We say to the United States that Germany has these large-scale interests in our country, but the United States does not consider German interests, as I said. It wants to make Germany lose so that it may benefit.

More than 2,000 French workers are working in companies and projects in Libya. Moreover, these projects account for a huge volume of cooperation between France and Libya--more than $1 billion. The same is true of Libya and Britain, and there are more than 7,000 British workers in Libya. These billions of dollars and thousands of workers in fact represent mutual interests between the Libyan people and the peoples of Western Europe. The United States wants these countries to suffer losses in these economic matters and interests so that the American aggressive policy can succeed. We want to warn the states of Western Europe that we are ready to accept this [words indistinct] but we are ready to enter the adventure. They and the United States should understand that limiting cooperation could not constitute pressure on the free will of the Libyans. We, dear brothers, are ready to live as I said: without oil, without modern houses and [words indistinct].

Dear brothers, yesterday, American aircraft supplied with Arab fuel carried out the biggest terrorist and criminal operation, which has shattered what was left of international law and its principles and all considerations. American aircraft supplied with Arab fuel and piloted by the Israelis, usurpers of Palestine, attacked the capital of an Arab country and destroyed Iraq's nuclear establishment. Had any Arab state done such a thing, what would the U.S. attitude have been? The United States would doubtless have occupied that state and considered the action illegal. But what did the United States do? It wants to scorn the Arabs, to scorn the world, to scorn the United Nations and to scorn international law. It declared yesterday that it had suspended the delivery of four aircraft to the Israelis.

Look at this feeblemindedness which the United States presents to the world [words indistinct]. Is the punishment for this mad action and aggressive [word indistinct] the delay of the delivery of four U.S. aircraft? But, brothers, such talk is out of place if we address it to the Israelis, the warmongers, the invaders, the usurpers of Palestine, the ones who caused World Wars I and II and will cause World War III. The United States will regret its support for the Israelis when it is too late. Such talk will be out of place if we address it to the Israelis or to the Americans, since the United States owns the aircraft which raided Baghdad; the United States is the (?creator) of the Israelis; Israel is the base for terrorism in the Middle East and they actually threaten world peace.

Such talk will be in its proper place if it is addressed to the (?Arabs); it will be useful if we address it to our borthers. This raid, which started from Egyptian territory and passed through Jordanian and Saudi skies to reach Iraq--there is no doubt that it constitutes an insult to the entire Arab nation, not just to Iraq; it constitutes a defeat for the Arabs from the ocean to the Gulf, not to Iraq alone. If there were any Arab blood left the king of Jordan and the king of Saudi Arabia would have been [word indistinct] on the land of Sinai before this disgrace. This is a disgrace before the world; Israeli aircraft pass through the skies of four Arab countries. This is [words indistinct] that demands that those through whose skies the aircraft passed resign and throw their crowns and scepters in the garbage can.

You are aware, brothers, that the Iraqi Government [words indistinct] the Libyan revolution; every day it spends millions [words indistinct] You also know that it was Iraq which [words indistinct] and withdrew its ambassador. But [words indistinct]. We must be prepared to quickly welcome the Iraqi ambassador back [words indistinct] [applause], and our slogans will be: Support your brother, right or wrong. We shall also have another slogan: My brorher and I against my cousin, and my cousin and I against the alien. [applause]

This Israeli raid is likely to sound the alarm for the Arabs from the ocean to the Gulf and bring home to them the fact that the real enemy is the Israelis. It is also likely to impress on Iraq that it was wrong to turn its back on the real enemy and fight Iran. Fighting the Iranian revolution is in the interest of the Israelis and the Americans. The real enemy, no matter what aid one can give it, will remain an enemy until it destroys you or brings you under control. Despite the fact that the war Iraq is waging against the Iranian revolution is in the interest of the Israelis and the Americans, when the opportunity arose the Israelis did not hesitate to deal a blow to Iraq.

But what does this mean? It means first that the United States, into which Arab oil is figuring, has enabled the Israelis to subjugate the Arab homeland, (?humiliate) the Arab nation and impede its progress. The oil with which the United States is fighting us, the money with which the United States and the Israelis are fighting us is in fact Arab money, brothers. Libyan, Algerian, Saudi money [words indistinct]. In our current situation, we are faced with daily U.S. gains as a result of the reduction of Saudi Oil prcies. The United States gets from Saudi Arabia scot free--that is, Saudi Arabia gives the United States without anything in return 3 and 1/2 billion [not further specified] a year. This is just as a result of the reduction of Saudi oil prices. In other words, it is as if Saudi Arabia gave the United States 3 and 1/2 billion a year for the United States to hand over to Israel, and for the Israelis to hit the Arabs wtih.

U.S. companies make $10 billion profit from Saudi oil. Thus U.S. aid to the Israelis [words indistinct], U.S. assistance to the Saudis, and U.S. aid to other countries [words indistinct] comes from Arab oil. The U.S. [word indistinct] of anything. We, the Arabs, with our oil, give the United States money to [words indistinct]. We believe that the Isaeli raid on Iraq has exposed the Arab nation, [words indistinct] it has exposed the truth. It has also exposed the truth about the United States to the Arabs who are its friends. If Saudi Arabia builds a nuclear reactor tomorrow, Israeli aircraft will destroy it. [Passage indistinct] The Israelis are determined to (?humiliate) the Arabs, whether Saudis, Iraqis, Palestinians of [word indistinct]. This is the (?immortal) truth. [words indistinct] let Saudi Arabia build a nuclear reactor; we challenge Saudi Arabia to build a nuclear reactor [words indistinct]. Therefore, brothers, what is now required from Saudi Arabia and the Arab nation [words indistinct] to reconsider this attitude which will inflict destruction on the Arab nation. [passage indistinct] (?they claim they have given) $20 million to Al-Fatah. Twenty million dollars. This compared to $10 billion [words indistinct].

When this oil is used in the interest of the Arab nation--if this oil is used for the destruction of the Arab nation the latter should destroy it, including Libyan oil [applause] Algerian oil and the oil of the Gulf and Peninsula--if this oil means our destruction we should destroy it before it destroys us. [applause] We should prepare to live without oil if the oil is to become a danger to the independence of the Arab homeland and a danger to Arab borders. But there is another final attempt. If it fails there will be nothing for us but to choose the difficult road and accept all perils, because the enemy will destroy us if we do not defend our existence.

Brothers, in face of this situation, there is one truth--namely, the Israelis, in agreement with the United States and with the material support from the United States, declared yesterday that they are determined not to allow the Arab nation to enter the nuclear age. [Words indistinct] by force. Any Arab state which constructs a nuclear reactor, even for electricity, will have it destroyed by force by Israel. This was declared yesterday. Israel said: If Libya builds a nuclear reactor we will destroy it just as we destroyed the Iraqi reactor; if Iraq rebuilds its reactor we will destroy it by force. If Saudi Arabia builds a reactor Israel will destroy it. This means that Israel has made a decision to prevent the Arab nation from making progress, to prevent and deprive it from using the atom, even for peaceful purposes. What domination and what terror will befall the Arab nation after this terror? As the Israelis say that building nuclear reactors in the Arab homeland is against their security, we declare to the world that the existence of Israel itself is against the security of the Arab nation. [loud cheers] Brothers, this is the comparison which the world must understand. We declare that the existence of Israel is against the security of the Arab nations. The Arab nation does not accept the existence of Israel because it is against its security and existence.

Brothers, the Arab nation, following this scandal, this challenge, this decision the Israelis have made--namely, to prevent any Arab state from using the atom for peaceful purposes--after this, brothers, the Arab nation has nothing before it except to unite and defend itself.

Destruction of the Israeli nuclear reactor in Dimona should be the forefront of current Arab action. It must be destroyed by force. [loud cheers] This is the (?logic which the Israelis understand). Just as the Israelis say they will destroy any Arab reactor by force, so the Arabs (?must also) destroy the Israeli reactor.

Thus, dear brothers, the Arab nation should mass all its capabilities, first to destroy the fascist atomic station because it produces atomic bombs and second, the wager becomes either the existence of the Arab nation or the existence of the Israeli entity.

Dear brothers, if Iraqi aircraft, or Syrian or those of any Arab state destroy the Israeli reactor is there a punishment which this state will suffer? Is there any obstacle? No. Such action has become legitimate and the Israelis are the ones who made it so, and they are the ones who gave the Arabs this strong pretext and gave us this right to destroy the Israeli atomic reactor, as the Israelis have done. [applause]

Dear brothers, the Israelis may raid Libya or Syria or Algeria or any Arab state; this is expected and is not important, but what is important, dear brothers, in as much as we [word indistinct] acts of aggression from the enemy we must prepare to address acts of aggression to the enemy.

This grave development must convince even the Saudis, and it should first and foremost convince the Iraqis. I think that this development should make us, even temporarily, drop all inter-Arab differences, at least in order to preserve what remains of Arab dignity before the world, and face up to the Israeli enemy together, because the Israeli enemy is aiming at the Arab existence, whether such an existence be progressive or reactionary.

Let us look at the most reactionary and most hireling Arab state: If it acquires any progress, or builds a nuclear plant, well, the Israelis will destroy it.

In the end, and with American power, the Israelis are aiming to control all Arab homeland--their ambition is even to control Mecca and Medina. Let the Saudis know that the Israelis consider the holy Medina as their own city, and that the Muslims had driven them out of it. They also claim that Mecca was built by Abraham and that Abraham was a Jewish prophet. They claim a right to Mecca. They say so, and they will gain control in a period of--and I hope, if this is meant to be, that it will be in the lifetime of the Saudis now in power--they will see the Israeli flag over Mecca and Medina. [sentence as heard] They do this while paying tribute to the Saudis, of course. They want to laugh at anyone likely to laugh at them. But [words indistinct]. They laugh at the Lebanese Christians, at the Phalangists. The Arab Lebanese are Arabs, and the Israelis are laughing at them. [Words indistinct] The Israelis would achieve their objectives in the Arab homeland at the expense of both Christians and Muslims. Their objective is the Arab homeland. They are aiming at the Arab existence.

Therefore, there is no more justification for the continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran even for a single day, by any standard or criteria: Arab, Islamic, Eastern or Western or crusade criteria. From now on, there is no justification for the continuation of this war.

Personally, I will drop all the differences that have arisen between myself and the Arab rulers who, through hatred, ignorance or because they are hirelings, had adopted an extremely hostile policy to us. I am charging Brother Yasir 'Arafat [applause] to go to Rabat, Riyadh, Baghdad and Tehran in order to bring an end to the war between Iraq and Iran, not as end to itself but in order to ensure that the Iraqi and Iranian powers are directed against the real enemy of the Arabs and the Muslims, namely the Israelis. [applause] In such a case, I personally, after that, will go to Baghdad and will go to Tehran. Also, after that I will, if there appears to be a possibility to link up the Arab forces from the ocean to the Gulf, setting aside the revolutionary issue which must not [words indistinct] the revolutionary committees [words indistinct]. This is talking politics, but despite this I have no objection to going to Rabat and Riyadh and elsewhere in order to muster an Arab force that can (?defend) the Arabs and put an end to aggression which is aimed at all Arabs, whether they are progressives or reactionaries. [applause] This is not the only issue which requires this kind of action. There is the question of the Sahara.

We have here with us Muhammad al-Amin, the prime minister of the SDAR [applause]; we have with us Brother Misa'diyah, member of the Central Committee of the Algerian FLN. [applause] The question of the Sahara--if we compare the enmity between the Saharans and the Moroccans with the enmity between the Saharans and the Moroccans on one side and the Israelis on the other, the fact remains that the first enmity, that between the Saharans and the Moroccans, is less. The historic and real and (?severe) enmity is the one which is between them--as one side--and the Israeli enemy. [Words indistinct] but we should work to solve this problem through negotiations [words indistinct] under the shadow of force--the force which Morocco has because Morocco is a big state in comparison with the Sahara and Morocco has a large and well-(?equipped) army. The Polisario has a revolutionary force and a military force which has grown and become [word indistinct]. Therefore, in this case negotiations will take place in an atmosphere [words indistinct] strong and weak, and not between a victor and a vanquished like the Sinai or the Camp David negotiations, which took place between a winner and a loser, between a weak nation and a strong nation, between a victor and a vanquished.

The Polisario is strong and Morocco is a strong state. This does not help solve the problem as much as it relates to the confrontation of the real enemy which aims at Tehran, Morocco and others. The Lebanese problem--[words indistinct] the Arab deterrent forces and the Lebanese National Movement--the sparks also reach the members of the Palestinian resistance every now and then.

If we compare the enmity that exists today between the Lebanese and Syrians, if this is correct, with the enmity that exists between all these sides and the Israeli enemy, the inter-Arab enmity in fact diminishes and becomes nothing in comparison with the enmity for the Israeli enemy which aims at all Arabs, right and left. Even the [word indistinct] is a target of the Israeli enemy, but he is now using it for [words indistinct] to strike at Syria, the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese National Movement. When the Israeli [words indistinct] and will not admit any favor which the Phalangists have given to the Israelis. This is the real enemy who aims at dominating Lebanon as he has dominated Palestine and ultimately encircling Syria and putting an end to the last trench of Arab resistance in the region.

As for Jordan, Saudi Arabia and others, and even Iraq, [word indistinct] the Israeli planes flew in daylight and no one (?stopped) them. This means that the Israelis can hit Baghdad unhindered; no one can oppose them; they can take Mecca and Medina without resistance. They passed over Tabuk Airbase [in Saudi Arabia]. Where were the Saudi early warning aircraft about which they said, when I protested against them at 'Id al-Adha: These are our aircraft, which protect our skies and are against the Israelis and the enemy, and Al-Qadhdhafi wants to keep Saudi Arabia from being strong? Where were these planes? Why did not they detect that squadron? [words indistinct]

Brothers, the Americans told you; they said to the Israelis do not be afraid of the early warning aircraft in Saudi Arabia, as they are American aircraft and cannot be used against the Israelis; they will be used against the Arabs or in the interest of the Israelis. Where were the early warning aircraft? Let those in Saudi Arabia answer us. Did they detect this raid and (?protected) it so that it would strike at Baghdad or did they not detect it and this means that these aircraft are not actually directed against the Israeli enemy, but against Iran and the Arabs. This is another scandal.

Praise be to God, the truth has revealed itself now. But now we shall let all this pass; (?we are prepared) to place our hand in the hand of the Saudis if they agree to direct their power in the interest of the Arab nation and against the common enemy. As for the question of revolution, it is left to the revolutionary forces and to the will of the Arab peoples; it is inevitably coming.

As for the question of Lebanon, about which we are talking in the face of this fresh and grave Israeli action [word indistinct], it is possible to find an Arab solution for the problem of Lebanon, a solution that protects the Palestinian resistance, protects Lebanese sovereignty, preserves the unity of Lebanon and removes all the powder kegs which are now in Lebanon. In this respect, I ask Brother Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese National Movement, and Brother Muhisn Ibrahim, the movement's executive director, to contact the capitals of the steadfastness and confrontation states about this [word indistinct].

I would like to say finally that if this attempt does not succeed we shall take the difficult path. We have to because the enemy will definitely destroy us one state after the other--we do not accept Israeli domination and reject defeat [words indistinct]. If this attempt fails, we have to turn to the revolutionary liberation and address the masses which the enemy will be destroying. Then every wavering person will bear the consequences. The traitors and the wavering will then learn of their fate.

Unless we do this, dear brothers, [word indistinct] and there is no third choice. Unless we gather the Arab force existing now in confronting the enemy from Iraq to Morocco and we [word indistinct] the cause of revolution to the revolutionaries--and it is inevitably coming and is not for debate but will [words indistinct]. It is possible to freeze or eliminate all Arab political disputes from Morocco and the Sahara to Lebanon and all the groups in it to Iraq and Iran--and I personally shall not hesitate to go anywhere, to any capital of these countries, irrespective of its attitude in the past.

Unless we do so and succeed in it, the Arab nation will after this be forced to place all the rulers in the same cage with the Israelis and the Americans, because they all constitute a danger to the Arab nation. Afterward, every Arab ruler will become a guardian of Israel and will be called guardian of Israel. Then the Arab nation should first of all get rid of the guardians of Israel in order to (?reach) Israel.

This is the issue facing us [words indistinct]. In any event, we shall not give up the cause of revolution. Let the Arab revolutionaries everywhere be assured. The revolutionary leadership [words indistinct] and Libya shall not give up all its historic obligations toward the revolutionary forces in the Arab world, with all their various groups. I believe that after this [words indistinct] the subject of the Camp David stable and the peace procession about which As-Sadat boasts. [sentence as heard] This is the procession of peace, it is the procession of the aircraft of destruction which destroy Arab capitals, it is ending the war in the Sinai in order to move on the destroy Lebanon. Is this peace? The world now is witnessing the false peace which they want to impose on the Arabs. This is not peace; the destruction of Baghdad, the (?destruction) of Lebanon. Let the world see the peace deal made at the Camp David stable, the stable of (?solutions). Is there still justification for As-Sadat to talk in the name of peace? But the last [word indistinct], as it is said, is this raid which gave Sadat the biggest support for abandoning Camp David stable and bringing Egypt back to the Arab nation, and march on. The struggle continues. [chanting and applause]

VOLUNTEERS IN LEBANON SEND PLEDGE TO AL-QADHDHAFI

LD111954 Tripoli JANA in English 1830 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Beirut, 11 Jun (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--The Libyan Arab volunteers in Lebanon have sent the following message to the leader of the revolution on the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of the eviction of U.S. troops from Libyan soil:

Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

Leader of the Great al-Fatah Revolution.

With blood we write the name of the revolution and deepen its meaning, and with blood alone we will map the spirit of the green thought and embody in practice the Lebanese arena the motto of the battle's pan-Arab character in which the Great al-Fatah Revolution believed and raised its banner aloft.

Dear Leader, we the Libyan Arab volunteers in Lebanon affirm to you that we will fight side by side till the last shot in order to liberate the Arab land and to become martyrs. What a glorious martyrdom we aspire for while we are present in the front trenches of the Palestinian revolution.

Dear Leader, just as al-Fatah's cry resound shattering the suspicious Arab silence and dealing a blow to the citadels of America's Arab agents, we the Libyan Arab volunteers, after the blood of our comrades merged with that of our Palestinian brothers, we pledge to take the sacred revenge for the blood of the freemen shed on the Lebanese soil in defence of their Arabism and the Arab nation.

With the blood of successive martyrs who believed in the aims and principles you instilled in us, we will carry the rifle in one hand and the Green Book in the other.

While the masses of Al-Fatah are celebrating one of our days of freedom, the day of the eviction of U.S. bases from our soil, we cannot but greet the souls of our martyrs who are today pointing to the horizons of freedom. Those martyrs who fell fighting for freedom when they resisted these bases which trampled upon our land.

With rifles Al-Fatah will remain.

With blood we will write its thought and with revolutionary practice we will stay with the leader of the green march.

Signed: Libyan Arab Volunteers in Lebanon.

KENYA

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT CONDEMNS ISRAELI RAID

LD101410 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Jun 81 EA

[Excerpt] Kenya today termed Israel's raid into Iraq and the subsequent destruction of a nuclear reactor in Baghdad unwarranted and indefensible and in no way conducive to lasting peace in the region. A government statement issued in Nairobi today said it is unfortunate that the strike comes at a time when both Kenya and other peace-loving nations of the world had been appealing to the warring Iraq and Iran to get talking to each other.

The statement added that whatever justification that may be given, Israel's recent action served no other purpose but further escalation of tension in the area. It cannot therefore help the cause of tolerance and trust among the Middle East countries, as had been the wish and hope of the international community. The statement added that it is not in the interest of any of these countries in the region and in no way serves the purpose of peace, love and unity that Kenya preaches.

TANZANIA

JOINT IRAQI-TANZANIAN COMMUNIQUE ISSUED 5 JUN

JN052019 Baghdad INA in English 1850 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Dar es Salaam, (INA)--Iraq and Tanzania have denounced the Zionist aggression on the Arab people and stressed that a just peace cannot be achieved without a full and unconditional withdrawal of Zionist forces from the occupied Arab territories as well as the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights.

A joint Iraqi-Tanzanian communique on the visit made by Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf of Iraq to Tanzania concluded today said the annexation of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) is a violation of international laws and norms. Both countries also denounced the Zionist aggression on Lebanon which constitutes a part of imperialists' maneuvers aimed at liquidating the Palestinian people and at the same time a violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and integrity of its territories.

The Iraqi side has briefed the Tanzanian side on the situation on Iraq's eastern borders and both sides, in this connection have stressed that peace, stability and relations of cooperation, particularly among neighbouring countries, require mutual respect of the countries' standing rights, full adherence to the principles of good neighbourlihood, non-interference in other countries internal affairs and respect of other countries' sovereignty and integrity of its [as received] territories.

The Tanzanian side expressed regret over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran conflict and believed that ending the conflict would be in the interests of the peoples of the region's countries as well as for all Third World countries and world peace and security, the communique said. Both Iraq and Tanzania expressed grave concern over the tense situation prevailing over different places and strongly condemned the racist South African regime and its practices against African neighbouring countries and Namibia in particular.

They reiterated their support to the African liberation movements and called for the increase of world assistance to the South-West African People's Organization and for the implementation of UN Security Council's Resolution No 435 on Namibia. Both sides noticed with satisfaction the development of relations between the two countries and stressed on the need for further cooperation in all fields and for this effect both countries feel the necessity for continued contacts between the two governments to explore further scopes of cooperation.

MOZAMBIQUE

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON IRAQI LEADER'S VISIT

JN111841 Baghdad INA in English 1735 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA)--Iraq and Mozambique affirmed that a just peace in the Arab region will not be achieved without a full and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist forces from the occupied Arab territories. The restoration of the Palestinian people's full rights over their homeland and the setting up of their independent state.

In a joint communique issued here today in conclusion of a 2-day visit by Iraqi Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf to Mozambique, the two sides condemned the Camp David accords which constitute a conspiracy against the Arab nation and an attempt to split the Arab ranks and to keep the Arab territories under the Zionist occupation.

Mozambique People's Republic strongly condemned the terroristic wanton aggression against Iraqi nuclear installations stressing that this criminal act exposes the Zionist aggressive trend that aimed to prevent the Arab nation from progress in the field of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

Mozambique also expressed deep concern toward the Iraq-Iran conflict and appreciated Iraq's response to the efforts being exerted by the Islamic countries, Non-Aligned Movement and the UN to achieve peaceful solution that secures Iraq's legitimate rights over its waters and territories.

The communique pointed out that Mr Ma'ruf held talks with Mozambique's officials on promoting bilateral cooperation in various fields.

The two sides confirmed full support to keep the Indian Ocean a zone of peace free of foreign and imperialist influence and military bases.

The two sides affirmed that peace and stability of the Arab Gulf region are the responsibility of its countries without any foreign intervention.

The two countries expressed denunciation of the constant aggressions by the South African regime against Mozambique People's Republic. They expressed solidarity with South West African People's Organization of Namibia SWAPO.

The two countries paid tribute to the victories of South African people's struggle and expressed support to the national African council ANC.

The communique pointed out that the two sides affirmed the necessity of consolidating the Afro-Arab cooperation for the service of national liberation and social progress.

Iraq and Mozambique affirmed their determination to promote the role of the Non-Aligned Movement in order to set up a new international order of the political and economic relations among the world's peoples.

The two sides welcomed the increasing support to President Saddam Husayn's proposal to set up an international fund for assisting the developing countries against inflation.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO STATEMENT CRITICIZES CLARK, CROCKER VISIT

LD111622 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0930 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Luanda, 10 Jun (ANGOP)--SWAPO has denounced the current visit to South Africa and Namibia by William Clark and Chester Crocker of the U.S. State Department as illegal and conspiratorial. In a statement issued in Luanda on Wednesday, SWAPO described William Clark as a staunch supporter of South Africa's white supremacy and racist policies and Chester Crocker as an opportunist academic who made a fortune investing in South Africa's gold mines.

The visit of these American aggressors, the statement went on, gives Dirk Mudge and his compatriots the green light to go ahead with a unilateral declaration of independence. Responsibility for the consequences arising from any such action would be borne by Pretoria's American protector.

SWAPO called for vigilance against the imperialist maneuvers of the Reagan administration whose aim is to maintain its hold over the peoples of Namibia and South Africa through the Pretoria regime. The Namibian people's vanguard strongly condemns the Reagan administration's goal of making everyone puppets and servants of foreign interests.

"If the United States believes in a democracy as manifested by in the elections which brought the Reagan conservative clique to power, why then does it not let others exercise their democratic right to choose their own leaders," the statement pointed out.

SWAPO once again reaffirmed its determination to continue fighting until the whole of southern Africa is rid of colonial and racist regimes, the statement concluded.

SOUTH AFRICA

COOPERATION WITH U.S. VOWED AGAINST SOVIET THREAT

LD112326 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Excerpts] An important new phase in the South-West Africa settlement negotiations has begun with the arrival in South Africa of a top U.S. delegation under the deputy secretary of state, Mr William Clark. Also in the team is the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker. The Clark delegation will, however, not only explore steps in resolving the South-West Africa dispute, but also to improve relations between South Africa and the United States. In fact the United States sees better relations with South Africa as an important element in trying to resolve the South-West Africa issue.

What is clear is that the United States seeks cooperation with South Africa because of the Soviet challenge in Africa, whether in South-West Africa or elsewhere. It sees Africa as an important battleground between America and what the Reagan administration refers to as its global adversary. It is determined to stop the spread of Soviet influence in Africa and in southern Africa. To these ends, South Africa will cooperate with the United States for the benefit of the whole of southern Africa and of the free world.

U.S. ENVOY'S TALKS TAKE 'UNEXPECTED TURN'

LD111900 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Jun 81 CA

[Excerpt] The talks between the American deputy secretary of state, Mr Clark, and the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, took an unexpected turn this afternoon when the two men left their hotel in the center of Cape Town for a meeting with the prime minister in his office in the H.F. Verwoerd building. SAPA quotes sources close to the South African Government as saying that the two men went to the prime minister's office for a second round of talks with Mr P.W. Botha. SAPA says either there has been a breakthrough in the negotiations on South-West Africa or a problem had arisen requiring the prime minister's attention. The talks at the hotel were resumed after the half-hour meeting with the prime minister. Dr Chester Crocker has told newsmen that the talks are being continued this evening but it has not been possible to issue a statement.